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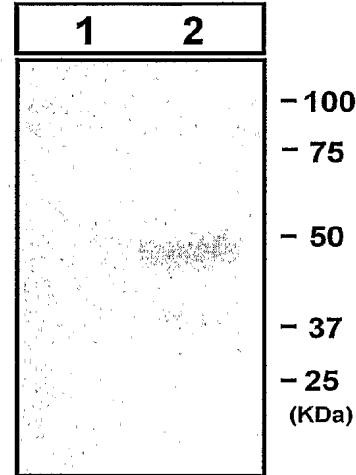
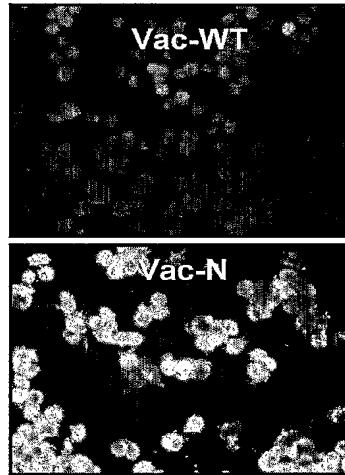
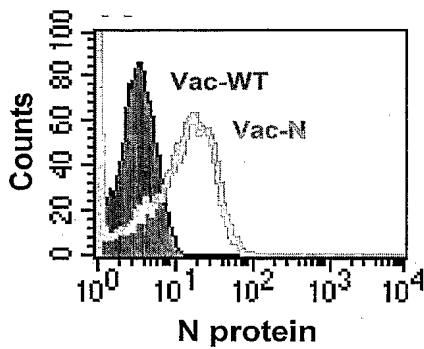
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(54) Title: DNA VACCINES TARGETING ANTIGENS OF THE SEVERE ACUTE RESPIRATORY SYNDROME CORONAVIRUS (SARS-CoV)



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(57) Abstract: This invention provides compositions and methods for inducing and enhancing immune responses, particularly antigen-specific CD8+ T cell mediated responses, against antigens of the SARS coronavirus. These antigens include epitopes of the Membrane (M), Envelope (E), Spike (S) and Nucleocapsid (N) proteins of the virus. Such responses are induced using DNA constructs as immunogens or vaccines, which encode chimeric polypeptides comprising endoplasmic reticulum chaperone polypeptides, such as human calreticulin (CRT) and an antigenic peptide or polypeptide. In particular, the invention provides compositions and methods for enhancing immune responses induced by polypeptides made *in vivo* by administered nucleic acid, such as naked DNA or expression vectors, encoding the chimeric molecules. Such enhanced immunity, whether T cell mediated or antibody-mediated, protects an infected subject from infection or spread of the SARS CoV *in vivo*.



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DNA Vaccines Targeting Antigens of the Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus (SARS-CoV)

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Field of the Invention

5 This invention, in the field of immunology, virology and medicine, provides immunogenic compositions and methods for inducing enhanced antigen-specific immune responses, particularly those mediated by cytotoxic T lymphocytes (CTL), using chimeric or hybrid nucleic acid molecules that encode an endoplasmic reticulum chaperone polypeptide, e.g., calreticulin, and a polypeptide or peptide antigen of the SARS coronavirus (SARS-CoV).

10 Description of the Background Art

DNA vaccines are known for their ability to induce both cellular and humoral antigen-specific immunity (reviewed in Donnelly, J *et al.*, 1997, *Annu Rev Immunol* 15:617-648 ; Robinson, HL, 1997, *Vaccine* 15:785-787; Sin, JI *et al.* 2000, *Intervirology* 43:233-246). Advantages of DNA is that it is relatively stable, and it can be easily prepared and harvested in large quantities. In 15 addition, naked plasmid DNA is relatively safe and therefore can be repeatedly administered as a vaccine (Donnelly *et al.*, *supra*; Robinson, *supra*). However, naked DNA lacks cell targeting specificity making it important to find an efficient route for delivery into appropriate target cells, such as professional antigen-presenting cells (APCs). Intradermal (i.d.) administration of DNA immunogens or vaccines using a gene gun represents a convenient form of delivery to professional 20 APCs, such as dendritic cells (DCs), *in vivo* (Condon, C *et al.*, 1996, *Nat Med* 2:1122-8). DCs are the most potent professional APCs for priming CD4+ T helper and CD8+ T cytotoxic or killer T cells *in vivo* (reviewed in Cella, M *et al.*, 1997, *Curr Opin Immunol* 9:10-16; Hart, DN, 1997, *Blood* 90:3245-3287; Steinman, RM, 1991, *Annu Rev Immunol* 9:271-296). Thus, gene gun delivery of 25 DNA vaccines to DCs has become an important method for enhancing T cell-mediated immunity against viral infection.

Forms of DNA vaccines include "naked" DNA, such as plasmid DNA (U.S. Patent Nos. 5,580,859; 5,589,466; 5,703,055), viral DNA, and the like. Basically, a DNA molecule encoding a desired immunogenic protein or peptide is administered to an individual and the protein is generated *in vivo*. Use of "naked" DNA vaccines has the advantages of being safe 30 because, e.g., the plasmid itself has low immunogenicity, it can be easily prepared with high purity and, compared to proteins or other biological reagents, it is highly stable. However, DNA vaccines have limited potency. Several strategies have been applied to increase the potency of

DNA vaccines, including, *e.g.*, targeting antigens for rapid intracellular degradation; directing antigens to APCs by fusion to ligands for APC receptors; fusing antigens to chemokines or to antigenic pathogenic sequences, co-injection with cytokines or co-stimulatory molecules or adjuvant compositions.

5 Antiviral and antitumor vaccines are an attractive approach for treatment of viral illnesses and cancer because they may have the potency to eradicate systemic virus (or virus-infected cells) or tumor cells in multiple sites in the body and the specificity to discriminate between neoplastic and non-neoplastic cells (Pardoll (1998) *Nature Med.* 4:525-531). Effective anti-viral and most anti-tumor effects of the immune system are mediated by cellular immunity.

10 The cell-mediated component of the immune system is equipped with multiple effector mechanisms capable of eradicating virus-infected cells and tumors, and most of these responses are regulated by T cells. Therefore, there is a need in the art for antiviral or anticancer vaccines, particularly as DNA vaccines, that enhance virus-specific (or tumor-specific) T cell responses, to treat virus infections and to control tumors.

15 HPV oncogenic proteins, E6 and E7, are co-expressed in most cervical cancers associated with HPV and are important in the induction and maintenance of cellular transformation. Therefore, in earlier studies, the present inventors and colleagues have described nucleic acid vaccines targeting E6 or E7 proteins as an approach to prevent and treat HPV-associated cervical malignancies. HPV-16 E7 and E6 are a well-characterized

20 cytoplasmic/nuclear proteins.

Calreticulin and Related Proteins

Calreticulin (CRT), an abundant 46 kilodalton (kDa) protein located in the lumen of the cell's endoplasmic reticulum (ER), displays lectin activity and participates in the folding and assembly of nascent glycoproteins. See, *e.g.*, Nash (1994) *Mol. Cell. Biochem.* 135:71-78; Hebert (1997) *J. Cell Biol.* 139:613-623; Vassilakos (1998) *Biochemistry* 37:3480-3490; Spiro (1996) *J. Biol. Chem.* 271:11588-11594; Conway, EM *et al.*, 1995. Heat shock-sensitive expression of calreticulin. *In vitro* and *in vivo* up-regulation. *J Biol Chem* 270:17011-17016) CRT is related to the family of heat shock proteins (HSPs) (Basu, S. *et al.*, *J. Exp. Med.* 189:797-802; Conway *et al.*, *supra*) and associates with peptides transported into the ER by transporters that are involved in antigen processing, such as TAP-1 and TAP-2 (Spee *et al.*, (1997) *Eur. J. Immunol.* 27:2441-2449) and with MHC class I- β 2m molecules to aid in antigen presentation Sadasivan, B *et al.*, 1996, *Immunity* 5:103-114; CRT also forms complexes with

peptides *in vitro*. Upon administration to mice, such peptide-CRT complexes, elicited peptide-specific CD8+ T cell responses (Basu *et al.*, *supra*; Nair, 1999, *J. Immunol.* 162:6426-6432). CRT purified from murine tumors elicited immunity specific for the tumor from which the CRT was taken, but not for an antigenically distinct tumor (Basu, *supra*). By pulsing mouse dendritic cells (DCs) *in vitro* with a CRT-peptide complex, the peptide was re-presented by MHC class I molecules on the DCs to stimulate a peptide-specific CTL response (Nair, *supra*).

5 The present inventors and their colleagues have previously used the approach of fusing or combining, at the DNA (or RNA) level, a nucleotide sequence encoding an antigen to test several intracellular targeting strategies that enhance MHC class I and/or class II processing and antigen presentation (Hung, CF. *et al.*, 2003, Improving DNA vaccine potency via modification of 10 professional antigen presenting cells. *Curr Opin Mol Ther* 5:20-24. Recently, several of the present inventors performed direct comparisons of these strategies for their ability to improve DNA vaccine potency. This comparison showed that linkage of antigen to CRT in a DNA vaccine resulted in the 15 most marked enhancement of the humoral and T cell-mediated immune responses in vaccinated mice Kim, JW *et al.*, 2004, *Gene Ther.* 11:1011-1018. Thus, DNA vaccines employing CRT in this manner have the ability to enhance antigen-specific immune responses (as was originally demonstrated with the HPV E7 oncoprotein (see above).

Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus (SARS-CoV).

20 The present invention is directed to compositions and methods for stimulating immunity specific for the coronavirus responsible for severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS). Eradication of SARS has become a priority for healthcare agencies around the world because of its communicability, associated mortality, and the potential for pandemic spread. As of July 31, 2003, 8098 cases had been identified worldwide and 774 had died, a mortality rate of about 9.6% (WHO statistics appear on the Web (at the URL [who.int/csr/sars/country/table2003_09_23/en/](http://www.who.int/csr/sars/country/table2003_09_23/en/)) ; 25 SARS has been attributed to infection with a coronavirus (SARS-CoV) (Drosten, C *et al.*, 2003, *N Engl J Med* 348:1967-76; Ksiazek, TG *et al.*, 2003, *N Engl J Med* 348:1953-66; Peiris, JS *et al.*, 2003, *Lancet* 361:1319-1225). Evidence that SARS-CoV is the etiologic agent of SARS was demonstrated by experimental infection of macaques (*Macaca fascicularis*), fulfilling Koch's postulates (Fouchier, RA, 2003. *Nature* 423:240). Knowledge of the structure of SARS-CoV 30 and characterization of its complete RNA genome (Marra, MA *et al.*, 2003, *Science* 300:1399-404; Rota, PA *et al.*, 2003, *Science* 300:1394-1399; Ruan, YJ *et al.*, 2003, *Lancet* 361:1779-

1785) have provided the basic information that enabled the present inventors to develop[novel strategies for the prevention of SARS using vaccines.

Like its coronavirus relatives, SARS-CoV is a (+)-stranded RNA virus with a ~30kb genome encoding replicase (*rep*) gene products and structural proteins: spike (S), envelope (E), membrane (M), and nucleocapsid (N). S protein is thought to be involved with receptor binding, E protein plays a role in viral assembly, M is important for virus budding, and N protein is associated with viral RNA packaging (reviewed in Holmes, KV, 2003, *J. Clin. Invest.* 111:1605-1609. Among these proteins, it was not evident *a priori* which contain useful SARS-CoV-specific T cell epitopes or epitopes for targeting by neutralizing or protective antibodies. N protein was shown to generate coronavirus-specific CD8+ T cells, albeit in coronaviruses that infect non-human species (*i.e.*, mouse hepatitis virus and infectious bronchitis virus) and have different tissue tropism (Bergmann, C *et al.*, 1993, *J Virol* 67:7041-7049; Boots, AM *et al.*, 1991, *Immunology* 74:8-13; Seo, SH *et al.*, 1997, *J Virol* 71:7889-7894; Stohlman, SA *et al.*, 1992, *Virology* 189:217-224; Stohlman, SA *et al.*, 1993, *J Virol* 67:7050-7059). N-specific CD8+ T cells were shown to generate protective effects in other coronaviral systems (Collisson, EW *et al.*, 2000, *Dev Comp Immunol* 24:187-200; Seo *et al.*, *supra*).

SARS-CoV, spike (S) protein has been found to bind to angiotensin-converting enzyme 2 (ACE2), the functional receptor of SARS CoV on susceptible cells (Dimitrov, DS, 2003 *Cell* 115:652-653; Li, W *et al.*, 2003, *Nature* 426:450-454 ; Prabakaran, P *et al.*, 2004, *Biochem Biophys Res Commun.* 314:235-241; Wang, P *et al.*, 2004, *Biochem Biophys Res Commun.* 315:439-444). Analysis of the S protein has identified the receptor-binding domain, S1 (aa 1-680), and the membrane fusion domain, S2 (aa 680-1225) (see Figure 6) and SEQ ID NO:14-17. The receptor-binding domain S1 is responsible for binding to the ACE2 receptor (Dimitrov, *supra*; Li *et al.*, *supra*; Prabakaran *et al.*, *supra*; Wang *et al.*, *supra*). Thus, innovative approaches interfering with the binding of S1 to ACE2, such as the immunological approaches disclosed herein, may protect the host from SARS CoV infection.

As a main surface antigen of SARS-CoV, was said to be one of the most important antigen candidates for vaccine design ((Zhao P *et al.*, 2004, *Acta Biochim Biophys Sin (Shanghai)* 36:37-41). Vaccine strategies targeting the S protein of SARS-CoV have been developed. For instance, a highly attenuated modified vaccinia virus Ankara (MVA) has been engineered to express the S protein of SARS-CoV. Mice vaccinated with MVA-expressing S protein were capable of generating neutralizing antibodies (Bisht, H *et al.*, 2004, *Proc Natl Acad*

Sci USA 101:6641-6). In addition, a recombinant attenuated parainfluenza virus encoding SARS-CoV S protein has been shown to generate protective neutralizing antibodies in vaccinated mice (Buchholz, UJ *et al.*, 2004, *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 101:9804-98) and African green monkeys (Bukreyev, A, 2004, *Lancet* 363:2122-2127). Furthermore, a naked DNA 5 vaccine encoding S protein generated protective neutralizing antibodies in vaccinated mice (Zhao *et al.*, *supra*). Three fragments of the truncated S protein were expressed in *E. coli*, and analyzed with pooled sera of convalescence phase of SARS patients. The full length S gene DNA vaccine was constructed and used to immunize BALB/c mice. The mouse serum IgG antibody against SARS-CoV was measured by ELISA with *E. coli* expressed truncated S 10 protein or SARS-CoV lysate as diagnostic antigen. The results showed that all the three fragments of S protein expressed by *E. coli* were able to react with sera of SARS patients and the S gene DNA candidate vaccine could induce the production of specific IgG antibody against SARS-CoV efficiently in mice with seroconversion ratio of 75% after 3 times of immunization. 15 As indicated elsewhere, while naked DNA vaccines in general have the clear advantages of simplicity, stability and safety over viral or bacterial vectors, they suffer from lack of potency, since they do not have the intrinsic ability to amplify and spread as live viral vectors do.

The present invention is focused on improved DNA vaccines comprising epitopes of any one or more of the S, E, M and N proteins of SARS-CoV.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

20 The invention provides a nucleic acid encoding a chimeric protein comprising a first polypeptide domain comprising an endoplasmic reticulum chaperone polypeptide and a second polypeptide domain comprising at least one antigenic peptide. The antigenic peptide can comprise an MHC Class I-binding peptide epitope. The antigenic peptide, *e.g.*, the MHC class I-binding peptide epitope, can be between about 8 amino acid residues and about 11 amino acid 25 residues in length.

The endoplasmic reticulum chaperone polypeptide includes any ER polypeptide having chaperone functions similar to the exemplary chaperones calreticulin, calnexin, tapasin, or ER60 polypeptides; or, analogues or mimetics thereof, or, functional fragments thereof. Such functional fragments can be screened using routine screening tests, *e.g.*, as described in 30 Examples 1 and 2, below. Thus, in alternative embodiments, the endoplasmic reticulum chaperone polypeptide comprises or consists of a calnexin polypeptide or an equivalent thereof,

an ER60 polypeptide or an equivalent thereof, a GRP94/GP96 or a GRP94 polypeptide or an equivalent thereof, or, a tapasin polypeptide or an equivalent thereof.

In one embodiment, the calreticulin polypeptide comprises a human calreticulin polypeptide. In alternative embodiments, the human calreticulin polypeptide sequence can comprise SEQ ID NO:1, or, it can consist essentially of a sequence from about residue 1 to about residue 180 of SEQ ID NO:1, or, it can consist essentially of a sequence from about residue 181 to about residue 417 of SEQ ID NO:1.

In one embodiment, the isolated or recombinant nucleic acid molecule is operatively linked to a promoter, such as, *e.g.*, a constitutive, an inducible or a tissue-specific promoter. The promoter can be expressed in any cell, including cells of the immune system, including, *e.g.*, antigen presenting cells (APCs), *e.g.*, in a constitutive, an inducible or a tissue-specific manner.

In alternative embodiments, the APCs are dendritic cells, keratinocytes, astrocytes, monocytes, macrophages, B lymphocytes, a microglial cell, or activated endothelial cells, and the like.

The invention also provides an expression cassette comprising a nucleic acid sequence encoding a chimeric protein comprising a first polypeptide domain comprising an endoplasmic reticulum chaperone polypeptide and a second polypeptide domain comprising at least one antigenic peptide from a SARS-CoV. In alternative embodiments, the first domain comprises a calreticulin polypeptide and the second domain comprises an MHC class I-binding peptide epitope of a SARS-CoV antigen. In alternative embodiments, the expression cassette comprises an expression vector, a recombinant virus (*e.g.*, an adenovirus, a retrovirus), a plasmid. The expression cassette can comprise a self-replicating RNA replicon. The self-replicating RNA replicon can comprise a Sindbis virus self-replicating RNA vector, such as, *e.g.*, a Sindbis virus self-replicating RNA vector SINrep5 (U.S. Patent No. 5,217,879). As with all applicable embodiments of the invention, the ER chaperone polypeptide can include any ER polypeptide having chaperone functions similar to the exemplary chaperones calreticulin, 1, tapasin, or ER60 polypeptides; or, analogues or mimetics thereof, or, functional fragments thereof.

The invention also provides a particle comprising a nucleic acid encoding a chimeric protein comprising a first polypeptide domain comprising an endoplasmic reticulum chaperone polypeptide and a second polypeptide domain comprising at least one antigenic peptide. In one embodiment, the isolated particle comprising an expression cassette comprising a nucleic acid sequence encoding a fusion protein comprising at least two domains, wherein the first domain

comprises a calreticulin polypeptide and the second domain comprises an MHC class I-binding peptide epitope. The isolated particle can comprise any material suitable for particle bombardment, such as, *e.g.*, gold. The ER chaperone polypeptide can include any ER polypeptide having chaperone functions similar to the exemplary chaperones calreticulin, calnexin, tapasin, or ER60 polypeptides, as discussed herein.

5 The invention also provides a cell comprising a nucleic acid sequence encoding a chimeric protein comprising a first polypeptide domain comprising an endoplasmic reticulum chaperone polypeptide and a second polypeptide domain comprising at least one antigenic peptide. In one embodiment, the cell comprises an expression cassette comprising a nucleic acid sequence encoding a fusion protein comprising at least two domains, wherein the first domain comprises a calreticulin polypeptide and the second domain comprises an MHC class I-binding peptide epitope. The cell can be transfected, infected, transduced, *etc.*, with a nucleic acid of the invention or infected with a recombinant virus of the invention. The cell can be isolated from a 10 non-human transgenic animal comprising cells comprising expression cassettes of the invention. Any cell can comprise an expression cassette of the invention, such as, *e.g.*, cells of the immune 15 system or antigen presenting cells (APCs). The APCs can be a dendritic cell, a keratinocyte, a macrophage, a monocyte, a B lymphocyte, an astrocyte, a microglial cell, or an activated endothelial cell.

20 The invention also provides a chimeric polypeptide comprising a first polypeptide domain comprising an endoplasmic reticulum chaperone polypeptide, preferably human CRT, and a second polypeptide domain comprising at least one antigenic peptide of SARS-CoV. The antigenic peptide can comprise an MHC Class I-binding peptide epitope. The ER chaperone polypeptide can be chemically linked to the antigenic peptide, *e.g.*, as a fusion protein (*e.g.*, a peptide bond), that can be, *e.g.*, synthetic or recombinantly produced, *in vivo* or *in vitro*. The 25 polypeptide domains can be linked by a flexible chemical linker.

In alternative embodiments, the first polypeptide domain of the chimeric polypeptide can be closer to the amino terminus than the second polypeptide domain, or, the second polypeptide domain can be closer to the amino terminus than the first polypeptide domain. The ER chaperone polypeptide can include any ER polypeptide having chaperone functions similar to the exemplary chaperones calreticulin, calnexin, tapasin, or ER60 polypeptides, as discussed herein.

The invention provides a pharmaceutical composition comprising a composition of the invention capable of inducing or enhancing an antigen specific immune response and a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient. In alternative embodiments, the composition comprises: a chimeric polypeptide comprising a first domain comprising an endoplasmic reticulum chaperone polypeptide and a second domain comprising an antigenic peptide; a nucleic acid molecule encoding a fusion protein comprising a first polypeptide domain comprising an endoplasmic reticulum chaperone polypeptide and a second polypeptide domain an antigenic peptide; an expression cassette comprising a nucleic acid sequence encoding a fusion protein comprising a first domain comprising an endoplasmic reticulum chaperone polypeptide and a second domain comprising an antigenic peptide; a particle comprising a nucleic acid sequence encoding a fusion protein comprising a first domain comprising an endoplasmic reticulum chaperone polypeptide and a second domain comprising an antigenic peptide; or, a cell comprising a nucleic acid sequence encoding a fusion protein comprising a first domain comprising an endoplasmic reticulum chaperone polypeptide coding sequence and a second domain comprising an antigenic peptide. The ER chaperone polypeptide can include any ER polypeptide having chaperone functions similar to the exemplary chaperones calreticulin, calnexin, tapasin, or ER60 polypeptides, as discussed herein.

The invention provides a method of inducing or enhancing an antigen specific immune response comprising: (a) providing a composition comprising a composition of the invention capable of inducing or enhancing an antigen specific immune response, which, in alternative embodiments, can be: a chimeric polypeptide comprising a first domain comprising an endoplasmic reticulum chaperone polypeptide and a second domain comprising an antigenic peptide; a nucleic acid molecule encoding a fusion protein comprising a first polypeptide domain comprising an endoplasmic reticulum chaperone polypeptide and a second polypeptide domain an antigenic peptide; an expression cassette comprising a nucleic acid sequence encoding a fusion protein comprising a first domain comprising an endoplasmic reticulum chaperone polypeptide and a second domain comprising an antigenic peptide; a particle comprising a nucleic acid sequence encoding a fusion protein comprising a first domain comprising an endoplasmic reticulum chaperone polypeptide and a second domain comprising an antigenic peptide; or, a cell comprising a nucleic acid sequence encoding a fusion protein comprising a first domain comprising an endoplasmic reticulum chaperone polypeptide coding sequence and a second domain comprising an antigenic peptide; and, (b) administering an

amount of the composition sufficient to induce or enhance an antigen specific immune response. The antigen specific immune response can comprise cellular response, such as a CD8⁺ CTL response. The antigen specific immune response can also comprise an antibody-mediated response, or, a humoral and a cellular response.

5 In practicing the method the composition can administered *ex vivo*, or, the composition can be administered *ex vivo* to an antigen presenting cell (APC). In alternative embodiments, the APC is a dendritic cell, a keratinocyte, a macrophage, a monocyte, a B lymphocyte, an astrocyte, a microglial cell, or an activated endothelial cell. The APC can be a human cell. The APC can be isolated from an *in vivo* or *in vitro* source. The method can further comprise 10 administering the *ex vivo*-treated APC to a mammal, a human, a histocompatible individual, or to the same individual from which it was isolated. Alternatively, the composition is administered directly *in vivo* to a mammal, *e.g.*, a human.

15 The composition can be administered intramuscularly, intradermally, or subcutaneously. The composition, *e.g.*, the nucleic acid, expression cassette or particle, can be administered by biolistic injection.

The invention provides a method of increasing the numbers of CD8⁺ CTLs specific for a desired SARS-CoV antigen in an individual comprising: (a) providing a composition comprising: a chimeric polypeptide comprising a first domain comprising an endoplasmic reticulum chaperone polypeptide, preferably CRT, and a second domain comprising an antigenic peptide of SARS-CoV; a nucleic acid molecule encoding a fusion protein comprising a first polypeptide domain comprising an endoplasmic reticulum chaperone polypeptide and a second polypeptide domain the antigenic peptide; an expression cassette comprising a nucleic acid sequence encoding a fusion protein comprising a first domain comprising an endoplasmic reticulum chaperone polypeptide and a second domain comprising the antigenic peptide; a 20 particle comprising a nucleic acid sequence encoding a fusion protein comprising a first domain comprising an endoplasmic reticulum chaperone polypeptide and a second domain comprising the antigenic peptide; or, a cell comprising a nucleic acid sequence encoding a fusion protein comprising a first domain comprising an endoplasmic reticulum chaperone polypeptide coding sequence and a second domain comprising the antigenic peptide; wherein the MHC class I-binding peptide epitope is derived from a SARS-CoV antigen, preferably the S protein, the M protein, the N protein or the E protein, and, (b) administering an amount of the composition 25 sufficient to increase the numbers of antigen-specific CD8⁺ CTL.

The invention provides a method of inhibiting a SARS-CoV infection or spread of the virus in a subject comprising: (a) providing a composition comprising: a chimeric polypeptide comprising a first domain comprising an endoplasmic reticulum chaperone polypeptide and a second domain comprising a SAR-CoV antigenic peptide; a nucleic acid molecule encoding a fusion protein comprising a first polypeptide domain comprising an endoplasmic reticulum chaperone polypeptide and a second polypeptide domain the antigenic peptide; an expression cassette comprising a nucleic acid sequence encoding a fusion protein comprising a first domain comprising an endoplasmic reticulum chaperone polypeptide and a second domain comprising the antigenic peptide; a particle comprising a nucleic acid sequence encoding a fusion protein comprising a first domain comprising an endoplasmic reticulum chaperone polypeptide and a second domain comprising the antigenic peptide; or, a cell comprising a nucleic acid sequence encoding a fusion protein comprising a first domain comprising an endoplasmic reticulum chaperone polypeptide coding sequence and a second domain comprising the antigenic peptide; and, (b) administering an amount of the composition sufficient to inhibit the infection or spread of the virus in vivo. The composition can be co-administered with a second composition that has antiviral activity.

The details of one or more embodiments of the invention are set forth in the accompanying drawings and the description below. Other features, objects, and advantages of the invention will be apparent from the description and drawings, and from the claims.

All publications, patents, patent applications, GenBank sequences and ATCC deposits, cited herein are hereby expressly incorporated by reference for all purposes.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figure 1 is a Western blot that characterizes recombinant SARS-CoV N protein expression in 293 cells transfected with pcDNA3.1/myc-His (-) encoding CRT, N, CRT/N, or no insert. Rabbit anti-GST-N sera was used at a 1:100 dilution to detect N expression. Lane 1: lysate from 293 cells transfected with pcDNA3.1/myc-His (-); Lane 2: lysate from 293 cells transfected with CRT DNA; Lane 3: lysate from 293 cells transfected with N DNA; Lane 4: lysate from 293 cells transfected with CRT/N DNA.

Figures 2A-2D are a gel, a blot and graphs showing the N-specific humoral immune response in mice vaccinated with various nucleic acid preparations. Fig. 2A shows a Coomassie blue-stained SDS-PAGE gel of N protein purified from *E. coli*. Lane 1: marker; Lane

2: crude extract of *E. coli* expressing N protein; Lane 3: purified GST-N protein. Fig. 2B shows a Western blot confirming the presence of purified GST-N protein. Lane 1: lysate from 293 cells transfected with plasmid DNA without an insert (negative control) Lane 2: lysate from 293 cells transfected with plasmid DNA encoding N protein (positive control) Lane 3: purified GST-N protein. Fig. 2C shows results of ELISA determining the titers of N-specific IgG antibodies in sera from vaccinated mice. Sera were collected from DNA-vaccinated mice (5/group) one week after the last vaccination and antibodies against bacteria-derived GST N protein were tested. Purified GST protein was used as a control. Sera from vaccinated mice only generated background level of color changes against GST (not shown). Fig. 2D shows results of an 10 ELISA comparing the relative titers of N-specific IgG1 and IgG2a antibodies in sera of DNA-vaccinated mice (5/group).

Figures 3A-3C are flow cytometric tracings and graphs showing SARS-CoV N-specific CD8+ T cell mediated immune responses in mice vaccinated with the various DNA compositions. Intracellular cytokine staining followed by flow cytometry analysis was used to 15 characterize the N-specific CD8⁺ T cell response to vaccination. Fig. 3A shows a representative flow cytometric analysis. Fig. 3B depicts the number of SARS-CoV N peptide-specific IFN- γ -secreting CD8+ T cell precursors (per 3×10^5 splenocytes) stimulated by the indicated peptide *in vitro* after harvesting from spleens of mice vaccinated with CRT/N DNA (5 per group). The peptides derived from SARS-CoV N protein are defined in Table 3. Fig. 3C is a graph depicting 20 the number of N-specific IFN- γ -secreting CD8+ T cell precursors/ 3×10^5 splenocytes in spleen cells harvested from mice (5 per group) that had been vaccinated with various DNA constructs as indicated: plasmid DNA encoding N, CRT, CRT/N or lacking any insert were cultured with MHC class I-restricted N peptide (aa 346-354, QFKDNVILL (SEQ ID NO:31 *in vitro* overnight and stained for CD8 and IFN- γ .

Figures 4A-4C shows SARS-CoV N protein expression in cells infected with recombinant N vaccinia . 293 cells were infected with either wild type vaccinia virus (Vac-WT) or vaccinia virus expressing SARS N protein (Vac-N). Rabbit anti-GST-N sera was used to 25 identify N protein expression. Fig.43A shows a flow cytometric analysis. Fig.4B shows immunofluorescence staining. Fig. 4C shows a Western blot using cell lysate from 293 cells infected with either Vac-WT (**Lane 1**)or Vac-N (**Lane 2**). Note: Lysate from 293 cells infected with Vac-N revealed a band approximately M_r 48,000 in size, corresponding to N protein of SARS-CoV.

Figures 5A-5B are graphs showing reduction of the viral titer of recombinant N vaccinia in mice vaccinated with the various DNA vaccines. Mice (5 per group) were vaccinated with pcDNA3.1/myc-His (-) encoding CRT, N, CRT/N, or no insert as described in the Examples. Fig. 1 A shows virus titers after intranasal challenge with vaccinia. The immunized mice were infected with 2×10^6 PFU/mouse of Vac-WT or Vac-N in 20 μ l by intranasal instillation 1 week after the final immunization. Vac-WT infection was used as a negative control. Fig. 5B shows results of i.v. challenge with vaccinia. The immunized mice were infected with 10^7 PFU/mouse of Vac-N in 100 μ l by intravenous injection 1 week after final immunization. The titer of virus was determined by plaque assay 5 days after challenge. Note: Mice vaccinated with CRT/N DNA showed the greatest reduction in titer of Vac-N virus when challenged intranasally or intravenously.

Figure 6 is a schematic diagram of SARS-CoV S protein showing a domain structure. Domain S1 corresponds to residues 1-680 of SEQ ID NO:14; with residues 1-18 representing a signal sequence), S2 corresponds to residues 681-1225 of SEQ ID NO:14 and includes two helical regions (HR1 and HR2) as well as a transmembrane domain. Si represents an overlapping fragment of S1 and S2, and includes residues 417-816 or SEQ ID NO:14; (polypeptide indicating and its recombinants used for immunization. Recombinant nucleic acids comprising S1, S2 and Si were examined as immunogens.

Figure 7A-7B show blots that represents expression and secretion of SARS-CoV S and its recombinant proteins after *in vitro* transfection. The expression of SARS-CoV S and its recombinant proteins was determined in 293 cells transfected with a DNA molecule encoding S, S1, Si or S2 by Western blot analysis (Fig. 7A). Overnight after transfection, the cells were lysed with protein extraction reagent (Pierce, Rockford, IL). Equal amounts of proteins (50 μ g) were loaded and separated by 10% SDS-PAGE. Rabbit anti-S antibody at a 1:2000 dilution was used to detect expression of the full length S polypeptide and its recombinant domains/fragments. The presence of secreted SARS-CoV S proteins and recombinant domains confirmed by Western blot analysis (Fig 7B). Forty eight hours after transfection, 4 ml of culture supernatants were collected, centrifuged to remove cellular debris and concentrated to 0.2 ml using Amicon Ultra centrifugal filter devices. Concentrated supernatants (20 μ l) were loaded and separated by 10% SDS-PAGE before blotting. The presence of S and its recombinant domains/fragments proteins was detected as above.

Figure 8A-8B shows results of an S-specific antibody responses in mice immunized with various recombinant SARS-CoV S DNA immunogens. Mice were immunized with the plasmid DNAs encoding S, S1, Si or S2 via gene gun. Serum samples were collected from one week after the last vaccination and tested for anti-S antibodies. S-specific antibodies were detected in serum diluted to 1:250 (in PBS) by Western blot analysis using 50 μ g of transfected 293 lysates with DNA encoding S (**Fig. 8A**). The end-point dilution titer of S-specific antibodies in the sera of DNA-immunized C57BL/6 mice were determined by ELISA in microplates coated with “TC-1/S” cells or “TC-1/No insert” cells (**Fig. 8B**). Absorbances >3 -fold higher than negative controls were considered positive.

Figure 9A-9B show SARS-CoV S-specific CD8 $^{+}$ T cell responses in mice immunized with the various DNA immunogens. Intracellular cytokine staining (IFN γ = INF γ) was determined after flow cytometry to characterize the S-specific CD8 $^{+}$ T cell response. Fig. 9A shows flow cytometric analysis and **Fig. 9B** is a bar graph depicting the number of IFN γ -secreting CD8 $^{+}$ T cell precursors / 3×10^5 splenocytes. CD3 $^{+}$ cells (10^6) were harvested from spleens of immunized given S, S1, Si or S2-encoding DNA immunogens. These cells were stimulated with 10^5 “DC/S” dendritic cells or “DC/No insert” dendritic cells *in vitro* overnight and were stained for CD8 and IFN γ as measures of SARS-CoV S-specific CD8 $^{+}$ T cell immunity.

Figure 10A-10B show expression and secretion of S1 and CRT/S1 chimeric polypeptide after *in vitro* transfection. Expression was determined in 293 cells transfected with DNA constructs comprising no insert, CRT, S1 or CRT/S1 by Western blot analysis (**Fig. 10A**). After overnight incubation, transfected cells were lysed and equal amounts of proteins (50 μ g) were loaded and separated by 10% SDS-PAGE. Rabbit anti-S antibody diluted 1:2000 was used to detect S1 and the CRT/S1 chimeric polypeptide. The presence of secreted S1 and CRT/S1 was also examined by Western blot analysis (**Fig. 10B**). Forty eight hours after transfection, 4 ml of culture supernatants were obtained, centrifuged and concentrated as above. Samples (5, 10, 20 μ l) of the concentrated supernatants were separated by SDS-10% PAGE before blotting. Detection was as above with rabbit anti-S antibody.

Figure 11A-11B shows that immunization with DNA encoding CRT/S1 induces a stronger antibody responses than DNA encoding alone. Mice were immunized with the plasmid DNAs encoding no insert, CRT, S1 or CRT/S1 via gene gun. Serum samples were collected and antibodies measure as described for Fig. 8A-8AB.

Figure 12A-12B shows that more potent SARS-CoV S-specific CD8+ T cell responses result from administration of DNA immunogens encoding the CRT/S1 fusion protein. Methods are the same as described for Fig. 9A-9B.

Figure 13A-13B shows that mice vaccinated with DNA immunogens encoding the 5 chimeric polypeptide CRT/S1 have stronger *in vivo* protection against growth of a tumor expressing the SARS-CoV S protein. **Fig. 13A** shows a study in which transfected tumor cells expressing S (TC-1/S) were injected subcutaneously (5×10^5 cells/mouse) into mice that had been immunized with a DNA constructs that encoded CRT, S1, CRT/S1 or no insert (10 mice/group). Animals received the challenge in the right leg one week after the last vaccination and were 10 monitored twice weekly for visible tumor. **Fig 13B** shows results of tumor growth when various subsets of immune cells were depleted by antibody treatment *in vivo*. CD4, CD8, and NK1.1 depletion was initiated one week after last vaccination and the mice challenged one week later. The depletion treatment was terminated 32 days after tumor challenge. For each time point 15 shown, >99% of the appropriate cell subset was depleted with normal numbers of cells of other subsets.

Figure 14. is a Western blot that characterizes recombinant SARS-CoV M (membrane) protein expression in 293 cells transfected with pcDNA3.1/myc-His (-) encoding CRT, M or CRT/M. pcDNA3.1/myc-His (-) without insert was used as a negative control. The transfected 20 cells were lysed 24 hours later and separated by SDS-PAGE. Mouse anti-myc antibody was used to detect M protein expression. Lanes 1-4 show lysates from 293 cells transfected with DNA without an insert and DNA encoding CRT, M or CRT/M, respectively.

Figure 15A-15B show SARS-CoV M-specific CD8+ T cell responses in mice 25 immunized with the various DNA immunogens encoding the M polypeptide. Five mice per group were immunized with pcDNA3, pcDNA3-CRT, pcDNA3-M or pcDNA3-CRT/M. CD3⁺ enriched T cells from spleens of immunized mice were stimulated *in vitro* with transfected dendritic cells, DC/S" dendritic cells or "DC/No insert", *in vitro* overnight and stained for both CD8 and intracellular IFN γ . **Fig. 15A** shows representative flow cytometry results for CD3⁺ enriched T cells from immunized or control mice. **Fig. 15B** is a bar graph depicting the number 30 of antigen-specific IFN γ -secreting CD8⁺ T-cell precursors/ 3×10^5 CD3⁺ enriched T cells (mean \pm SD) after DNA vaccination.

Figure 16A-16B presents flow cytometric analysis of IFN- γ -secreting M-specific CD4⁺ T-cells (Th1) in mice (five per group) immunized with pcDNA3, pcDNA3-CRT, pcDNA3-M or

pcDNA3-CRT/M. CD3⁺ -enriched T cells from spleens of immunized mice were stimulated *in vitro* with DC-1/M or DC-1/no insert overnight, and stained for both CD4 and intracellular IFN γ . **Fig. 16A** presents representative flow cytometry data for splenocytes harvested from immunized mice. **Fig. 16B** is a bar graph depicting the number of antigen-specific IFN γ -secreting CD4⁺ T-cells (Th1 cells) per 3×10^5 CD3⁺ enriched T cells (mean \pm SD).

5 **Figure 17A-17B** presents flow cytometry analysis of IL-4-secreting M-specific CD4⁺ T-cells (Th2) in mice (five per group) immunized with pcDNA3, pcDNA3-CRT, pcDNA3-M or pcDNA3-CRT/M. CD3+ enriched T cells from spleens of immunized mice were stimulated *in vitro* with DC-1/M or DC-1/no insert overnight, and stained for both CD4 and intracellular IL-4. **Fig. 17A** presents representative flow cytometry data for splenocytes harvested from immunized mice. **Fig. 17B** presents a bar graph depicting the number of antigen-specific IL-4-secreting CD4⁺ T-cells (Th2 cells) per 3×10^5 CD3+ enriched T cells (mean \pm SD).

10 **Figure 18A-18B** shows that mice vaccinated with DNA immunogens encoding the chimeric polypeptide CRT/M are much better protected *in vivo* against growth of a tumor expressing the SARS-CoV M protein. **Fig. 18A** shows a study in which transfected tumor cells expressing M (TC-1/M) were injected subcutaneously (5×10^4 cells/mouse) into mice that had been immunized with a plasmid DNA constructs that encoded (i) CRT, (ii) M, (iii) CRT/M or (iv) no insert (10 mice/group). Animals received the challenge in the right leg one week after the last vaccination and were monitored twice weekly for visible tumor. **Fig 18B** shows results of tumor growth when various subsets of immune cells were depleted by antibody treatment *in vivo*. CD4, CD8, and NK1.1 depletion was initiated one week after last vaccination and the mice challenged one week later. The depletion treatment was terminated 32 days after tumor challenge. Both graphs show the percentage of tumor-free mice over time.

20 **Figure 19** shows schematically SARS-CoV cDNA clones spanning the genome of the TW1 strain.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

25 The invention provides compositions and methods for enhancing the immune responses, particularly cytotoxic T cell immune responses, induced *in vivo* administration of chimeric nucleic acids that encode (a) an endoplasmic reticulum chaperone polypeptide linked to (b) at least one antigenic polypeptide or peptide from SARS CoV. These chimeric polypeptides or

fusion proteins can also be administered, although the preferred embodiment is a nucleic acid composition or expression plasmid for administration as an immunogen or vaccine.

For descriptions of this general strategy as using chaperone polypeptides or other such polypeptides to enhance the potency of a vector carrying antigen-encoding DNA, see for example, Wu *et al.*, WO 01/29233; Wu *et al.*, WO 02/009645; Wu *et al.*, WO 02/061113; Wu *et al.*, WO 02/074920; Wu *et al.*, WO 02/12281, all of which are incorporated by reference in their entirety.

The fusion polypeptide encoded by the nucleic acid immunogenic or vaccine composition comprises at least two “domains:” the first domain comprises a endoplasmic reticulum chaperone polypeptide, and the second domain comprises a full length polypeptide or a shorter fragment that comprises at least one epitope-comprising a SARS-CoV structural protein, most preferably the product of the S, E, M or N gene of SARS-CoV.

Although any endoplasmic reticulum chaperone polypeptide, or functional fragment or variation thereof, can be used in the invention, such as calreticulin, tapasin, ER60 or calnexin polypeptides, human calreticulin (CRT) is preferred.

The antigenic domain of the chimeric molecule is preferably one that comprises an MHC class I-binding peptide epitope.

In the methods of the invention, the chimeric nucleic acid or polypeptide are administered or applied to induce or enhance immune responses that are specific and anti-viral in their effect (e.g., that neutralize virus or result in damage and death of virus expressing cells) *in vivo*.

The experiments described herein demonstrate that the methods of the invention can enhance a cellular immune response, particularly, a CTL reactivity, induced by a DNA vaccine encoding various polypeptides of the SARS CoV. Initially, DNA encoding the nucleocapsid or N-protein was used. .

As described in Example 1, below, the results of these experiments demonstrate that DNA vaccines comprising nucleic acid encoding a fusion protein comprising CRT linked to a N protein of SARS-CoV enhances the potency of DNA vaccines. DNA vaccines of the invention containing chimeric CRT fusion genes were or will be administered to mice and other subjects by biolistic subcutaneous methods. They induced increased N-specific CD8+ CTL precursors, and are expected to improve immune protection against the virus. This increase in N-specific

CD8+ T cell precursors was significant as compared to DNA vaccines containing N or CRT genes alone.

A potential mechanism for the enhanced antigen-specific CD8⁺ T cell immune responses *in vivo* is the presentation of antigen through the MHC class I pathway by uptake of apoptotic bodies from cells expressing the antigen, also called “cross-priming”.

DEFINITIONS

Unless defined otherwise, all technical and scientific terms used herein have the meaning commonly understood by a person skilled in the art to which this invention belongs. As used herein, the following terms have the meanings ascribed to them unless specified otherwise.

The term “antigen” or “immunogen” as used herein refers to a compound or composition comprising a peptide, polypeptide or protein which is “antigenic” or “immunogenic” when administered (or expressed *in vivo* by an administered nucleic acid, *e.g.*, a DNA vaccine) in an appropriate amount (an “immunogenically effective amount”), *i.e.*, is capable of eliciting, augmenting or boosting a cellular and/or humoral immune response either alone or in combination or linked or fused to another substance (which can be administered at once or over several intervals).

“Calnexin” describes the well-characterized membrane protein of the endoplasmic reticulum (ER) that functions as a molecular chaperone and as a component of the ER quality control machinery. Calreticulin is a soluble analogue of calnexin. *In vivo*, calreticulin and calnexin play important roles in quality control during protein synthesis, folding, and posttranslational modification. Calnexin polypeptides, and equivalents and analogues thereof, are species in the genus of ER chaperone polypeptides, as described herein (Wilson (2000) J. Biol. Chem. 275:21224-2132; Danilczyk (2000) J. Biol. Chem. 275:13089-13097; U.S. Patent Nos. 6,071,743 and 5,691,306).

“Calreticulin” or “CRT” describes the well-characterized ~46 kDa resident protein of the ER lumen that has lectin activity and participates in the folding and assembly of nascent glycoproteins. CRT acts as a “chaperone” polypeptide and a member of the MHC class I transporter TAP complex; CRT associates with TAP1 and TAP2 transporters, tapasin, MHC Class I heavy chain polypeptide and β 2 microglobulin to function in the loading of peptide epitopes onto nascent MHC class I molecules (Jorgensen (2000) Eur. J. Biochem. 267:2945-2954). The term “calreticulin” or “CRT” refers to polypeptides and nucleic acids molecules

having substantial identity (defined herein) to the exemplary CRT sequences as described herein. A CRT polypeptide is a polypeptides comprising a sequence identical to or substantially identical (defined herein) to the amino acid sequence of CRT. An exemplary nucleotide and amino acid sequence for a CRT used in the present compositions and methods are SEQ ID NO:1 and SEQ ID NO:2, respectively. The terms “calreticulin” or “CRT” encompass native proteins as well as recombinantly produced modified proteins that induce an immune response, including a CTL response. The terms “calreticulin” or “CRT” encompass homologues and allelic variants of CRT, including variants of native proteins constructed by *in vitro* techniques, and proteins isolated from natural sources. The CRT polypeptides of the invention, and sequences encoding them, also include fusion proteins comprising non-CRT sequences, particularly MHC class I-binding peptides; and also further comprising other domains, *e.g.*, epitope tags, enzyme cleavage recognition sequences, signal sequences, secretion signals and the like.

The term “endoplasmic reticulum chaperone polypeptide” as used herein means any polypeptide having substantially the same ER chaperone function as the exemplary chaperone proteins CRT, tapasin, ER60 or calnexin. Thus, the term includes all functional fragments or variants or mimics thereof. A polypeptide or peptide can be routinely screened for its activity as an ER chaperone using assays known in the art. While the invention is not limited by any particular mechanism of action, *in vivo* chaperones promote the correct folding and oligomerization of many glycoproteins in the ER, including the assembly of the MHC class I heterotrimeric molecule (heavy chain, β 2m, and peptide). They also retain assembled MHC class I heterotrimeric complexes in the ER (Hauri (2000) FEBS Lett. 476:32-37).

The term “epitope” as used herein refers to an antigenic determinant or antigenic site that interacts with an antibody or a T cell receptor (TCR), *e.g.*, the MHC class I-binding peptide compositions used in the methods of the invention. An “antigen” is a molecule or chemical structure that either induces an immune response or is specifically recognized or bound by the product of an immune response, such as an antibody or a CTL. The specific conformational or stereochemical “domain” to which an antibody or a TCR bind is an “antigenic determinant” or “epitope.” TCRs bind to peptide epitopes which are physically associated with a third molecule, a major histocompatibility complex (MHC) class I or class II protein.

The terms “ER60” or “GRP94” or “gp96” or “glucose regulated protein 94” as used herein describes the well-characterized ER chaperone polypeptide that is the ER representative of the heat shock protein-90 (HSP90) family of stress-induced proteins. These bind to a limited

number of proteins in the secretory pathway, possibly by recognizing advanced folding intermediates or incompletely assembled proteins. ER60 polypeptides, and equivalents and analogues thereof, are species in the genus of ER chaperone polypeptides, as described herein (Argon (1999) *Semin. Cell Dev. Biol.* 10:495-505; Sastry (1999) *J. Biol. Chem.* 274:12023-12035; Nicchitta (1998) *Curr. Opin. Immunol.* 10:103-109; U.S. Patent No. 5,981,706).

The term “expression cassette” or “expression vector” as used herein refers to a nucleotide sequence which is capable of affecting expression of a protein coding sequence in a host compatible with such sequences. Expression cassettes include at least a promoter operably linked with the polypeptide coding sequence; and, optionally, with other sequences, *e.g.*, transcription termination signals. Additional factors necessary or helpful in effecting expression may also be included, *e.g.*, enhancers. “Operably linked” refers to linkage of a promoter upstream from a DNA sequence such that the promoter mediates transcription of the DNA sequence. Thus, expression cassettes include plasmids, recombinant viruses, any form of a recombinant “naked DNA” vector, and the like. A “vector” comprises a nucleic acid which can infect, transfect, transiently or permanently transduce a cell. It will be recognized that a vector can be a naked nucleic acid, or a nucleic acid complexed with protein or lipid. The vector optionally comprises viral or bacterial nucleic acids and/or proteins, and/or membranes (*e.g.*, a cell membrane, a viral lipid envelope, *etc.*).

Vectors include, but are not limited to replicons (*e.g.*, RNA replicons), bacteriophages to which fragments of DNA may be attached and become replicated. Vectors thus include, but are not limited to RNA, autonomous self-replicating circular or linear DNA or RNA, *e.g.*, plasmids, viruses, and the like (U.S. Patent No. 5,217,879), and includes both the expression and nonexpression plasmids. Where a recombinant microorganism or cell culture is described as hosting an “expression vector” this includes both extrachromosomal circular and linear DNA and DNA that has been incorporated into the host chromosome(s). Where a vector is being maintained by a host cell, the vector may either be stably replicated by the cells during mitosis as an autonomous structure, or is incorporated within the host’s genome.

The term “chemically linked” refers to any chemical bonding of two moieties, *e.g.*, as in one embodiment of the invention, where an ER chaperone polypeptide or CRT is chemically linked to an antigenic peptide. Such chemical linking includes the peptide bonds of a recombinantly or *in vivo* generated fusion protein.

The term “chimeric” or “fusion” polypeptide or protein refers to a composition comprising at least one polypeptide or peptide sequence or domain which is associated with a second polypeptide or peptide domain. One embodiment of this invention is an isolated or recombinant nucleic acid molecule encoding a fusion protein comprising at least two domains, 5 wherein the first domain comprises an endoplasmic reticulum chaperone, *e.g.*, CRT, and the second domain comprising an antigenic epitope, *e.g.*, an MHC class I-binding peptide epitope. Additional domains can comprise a polypeptide, peptide, polysaccharide, or the like. The “fusion” can be an association generated by a peptide bond, a chemical linking, a charge interaction (*e.g.*, electrostatic attractions, such as salt bridges, H-bonding, *etc.*) or the like. If the 10 polypeptides are recombinant, the “fusion protein” can be translated from a common message. Alternatively, the compositions of the domains can be linked by any chemical or electrostatic means. The chimeric molecules of the invention (*e.g.*, CRT-class I-binding peptide fusion proteins) can also include additional sequences, *e.g.*, linkers, epitope tags, enzyme cleavage 15 recognition sequences, signal sequences, secretion signals, and the like. Alternatively, a peptide can be linked to a carrier simply to facilitate manipulation or identification/ location of the peptide.

The term “immunogen” or “immunogenic composition” refers to a compound or composition comprising a peptide, polypeptide or protein which is “immunogenic,” *i.e.*, capable of eliciting, augmenting or boosting a cellular and/or humoral immune response, either alone or 20 in combination or linked or fused to another substance. An immunogenic composition can be a peptide of at least about 5 amino acids, a peptide of 10 amino acids in length, a fragment 15 amino acids in length, a fragment 20 amino acids in length or greater; smaller immunogens may require presence of a “carrier” polypeptide *e.g.*, as a fusion protein, aggregate, conjugate or mixture, preferably linked (chemically or otherwise) to the immunogen. The immunogen can be recombinantly expressed from a vaccine vector, which can be naked DNA comprising the 25 immunogen’s coding sequence operably linked to a promoter, *e.g.*, an expression cassette. The immunogen includes one or more antigenic determinants or epitopes which may vary in size from about 3 to about 15 amino acids. Epitopes of more than one SARS-CoV protein may be used in combination.

30 The term “isolated” as used herein, when referring to a molecule or composition, such as, *e.g.*, a CRT nucleic acid or polypeptide, means that the molecule or composition is separated from at least one other compound, such as a protein, other nucleic acids (*e.g.*, RNAs), or other

contaminants with which it is associated *in vivo* or in its natural state. Thus, a CRT composition is considered isolated when it has been isolated from any other component with which it is natively associated, *e.g.*, cell membrane, as in a cell extract. An isolated composition can, however, also be substantially pure. An isolated composition can be in a homogeneous state 5 and can be dry or in an aqueous solution. Purity and homogeneity can be determined, for example, using analytical chemistry techniques such as polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (SDS-PAGE) or high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC). Thus, the isolated compositions of this invention do not contain materials normally associated with their *in situ* environment. Even where a protein has been isolated to a homogenous or dominant band, there 10 are trace contaminants which co-purify with the desired protein.

The terms "polypeptide," "protein," and "peptide" include compositions of the invention that also include "analogues," or "conservative variants" and "mimetics" or "peptidomimetics" with structures and activity that substantially correspond to the polypeptide from which the variant was derived, including, *e.g.*, human CRT or a Class I-binding peptide epitope, such as 15 from the SARS-CoV S, E, M or N proteins. as discussed in detail, below.

The term "pharmaceutical composition" refers to a composition suitable for pharmaceutical use, *e.g.*, as a vaccine, in a subject. The pharmaceutical compositions of this invention are formulations that comprise a pharmacologically effective amount of a composition comprising, *e.g.*, a nucleic acid, or vector, or cell of the invention, and a pharmaceutically 20 acceptable carrier.

The term "promoter" is an array of nucleic acid control sequences which direct transcription of a nucleic acid. As used herein, a promoter includes necessary nucleic acid sequences near the start site of transcription, such as, in the case of a polymerase II type promoter, a TATA element. A promoter also optionally includes distal enhancer or repressor 25 elements which can be located as much as several thousand base pairs from the start site of transcription. A "constitutive" promoter is a promoter which is active under most environmental and developmental conditions. An "inducible" promoter is a promoter which is under environmental or developmental regulation. A "tissue specific" promoter is active in certain tissue types of an organism, but not in other tissue types from the same organism. The term 30 "operably linked" refers to a functional linkage between a nucleic acid expression control sequence (such as a promoter, or array of transcription factor binding sites) and a second nucleic

acid sequence, wherein the expression control sequence directs transcription of the nucleic acid corresponding to the second sequence.

The term “recombinant” refers to (1) a polynucleotide synthesized or otherwise manipulated *in vitro* (e.g., “recombinant polynucleotide”), (2) methods of using recombinant polynucleotides to produce gene products in cells or other biological systems, or (3) a polypeptide (“recombinant protein”) encoded by a recombinant polynucleotide. For example, recombinant CRT or an MHC class I-binding peptide epitope can be recombinant as used to practice this invention. “Recombinant means” also encompass the ligation of nucleic acids having various coding regions or domains or promoter sequences from different sources into an expression cassette or vector for expression of, *e.g.*, inducible or constitutive expression of polypeptide coding sequences in the vectors used to practice this invention.

The term “self-replicating RNA replicon” refers to constructs based on RNA viruses, *e.g.*, alphavirus genome RNAs (*e.g.*, Sindbis virus, Semliki Forest virus, *etc.*), that have been engineered to allow expression of heterologous RNAs and proteins. These recombinant vectors are self-replicating (*i.e.*, they are “replicons”) and can be introduced into cells as naked RNA or DNA, as described in detail, below. In one embodiment, the self-replicating RNA replicon comprises a Sindbis virus self-replicating RNA vector SINrep5, which is described in detail in U.S. Patent No. 5,217,879.

The term “systemic administration” refers to administration of a composition or agent such as the molecular vaccine or the CRT-Class I-binding peptide epitope fusion protein described herein, in a manner that results in the introduction of the composition into the subject’s circulatory system. The term “regional” administration refers to administration of a composition into a specific anatomical space, such as intraperitoneal, intrathecal, subdural, or to a specific organ, and the like. For example, regional administration includes administration of the composition or drug into the hepatic artery. The term “local administration” refers to administration of a composition or drug into a limited, or circumscribed, anatomic space, such as intratumoral injection into a tumor mass, subcutaneous injections, intramuscular injections, and the like. Any one of skill in the art would understand that local administration or regional administration may also result in entry of the composition or drug into the circulatory system.

“Tapasin” is the known ER chaperone polypeptide, as discussed above. While not limited by any particular mechanism of action, *in vivo*, tapasin is a subunit of the TAP (transporter associated with antigen processing) complex and binds both to TAP1 and MHC

class I polypeptides. Tapasin polypeptides, and equivalents and analogues thereof, are species in the genus of ER chaperone polypeptides, as described herein (Barnden (2000) *J. Immunol.* 165:322-330; Li (2000) *J. Biol. Chem.* 275:1581-1586).

Generating and Manipulating Nucleic Acids

5 The methods of the invention provide for the administration of nucleic acids encoding a CRT-SARS-CoV Class I epitope binding peptide fusion protein, as described above. Recombinant CRT-containing fusion proteins can be synthesized *in vitro* or *in vivo*. Nucleic acids encoding these compositions can be in the form of “naked DNA” or they can be incorporated in plasmids, vectors, recombinant viruses (*e.g.*, “replicons”) and the like for *in vivo* 10 or *ex vivo* administration. Nucleic acids and vectors of the invention can be made and expressed *in vitro* or *in vivo*, a variety of means of making and expressing these genes and vectors can be used. One of skill will recognize that desired gene activity can be obtained by modulating the expression or activity of the genes and nucleic acids (*e.g.*, promoters) within vectors used to practice the invention. Any of the known methods described for increasing or decreasing 15 expression or activity, or tissue specificity, of genes can be used for this invention. The invention can be practiced in conjunction with any method or protocol known in the art, which are well described in the scientific and patent literature.

General Techniques

20 The nucleic acid sequences used to practice this invention, whether RNA, cDNA, genomic DNA, vectors, recombinant viruses or hybrids thereof, may be isolated from a variety of sources, genetically engineered, amplified, and/or expressed recombinantly. Any recombinant expression system can be used, including, in addition to bacterial cells, *e.g.*, mammalian, yeast, insect or plant cell expression systems. Alternatively, these nucleic acids can be synthesized *in vitro* by well-known chemical synthesis techniques, as described in, *e.g.*, 25 Carruthers (1982) *Cold Spring Harbor Symp. Quant. Biol.* 47:411-418; Adams (1983) *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 105:661; Belousov (1997) *Nucleic Acids Res.* 25:3440-3444; Frenkel (1995) *Free Radic. Biol. Med.* 19:373-380; Blommers (1994) *Biochemistry* 33:7886-7896; Narang (1979) *Meth. Enzymol.* 68:90; Brown (1979) *Meth. Enzymol.* 68:109; Beaucage (1981) *Tetra. Lett.* 22:1859; U.S. Patent No. 4,458,066. Double stranded DNA fragments may then be obtained 30 either by synthesizing the complementary strand and annealing the strands together under appropriate conditions, or by adding the complementary strand using DNA polymerase with an appropriate primer sequence.

Calreticulin Sequences

The sequences of CRT, including human CRT, are well known in the art (McCauliffe (1990) *J. Clin. Invest.* 86:332-335; Burns (1994) *Nature* 367:476-480; Coppolino (1998) *Int. J. Biochem. Cell Biol.* 30:553-558). The nucleic acid sequence appears as GenBank Accession No. NM 004343 and is SEQ ID NO:1.

1	gtccgtactg	cagagccgct	gccggagggt	cgttttaag	ggccgcgttgc	ccgcccccttgc
61	ggcccgcct	gctgttatcc	gtgcccgtgc	tgctcgccct	cctcggcctg	gccgtcgccg
121	agcccgcgt	ctacttcaag	gagcagtttgc	tggacggaga	cgggtggact	tcccgcttggaa
181	tcgaatccaa	acacaagtca	gattttggca	aattcgttct	cagttccggc	aagtctacg
241	gtgacgagga	gaaagataaa	ggtttgcaga	caagccagga	tgcacgcctt	tatgctctgt
301	cggccagtt	cgagcctttc	agcaacaaag	gccagacgct	ggtggtgcaag	ttcacgggtga
361	aacatgagca	gaacatcgac	tgtgggggca	gctatgtgaa	gctgtttcct	aatagtttgg
421	accagacaga	catgcacggc	gactcagaat	acaacatcat	gttggtccc	gacatctgtg
481	gccctggcac	caagaaggtt	catgtcatct	tcaactacaa	gggcaagaac	gtgctgatca
541	acaaggacat	ccgttgcag	gatgatgagt	ttacacaccc	gtacacactg	attgtgcggc
601	cagacaacac	ctatgaggtt	aagattgaca	acagccaggt	ggagtccggc	tccttggaaag
661	acgattggga	cttcctgcca	cccaagaaga	taaaggatcc	tgatgcttca	aaaccggaaag
721	actgggatga	gcgggccaag	atcgatgatc	ccacagactc	caaggcttgcag	gactgggaca
781	agcccggagca	tatccctgac	cctgatgcta	agaagcccga	ggactggat	gaagagatgg
841	acggagagtg	ggaacccccca	gtgattcaga	accctgagta	caagggttgcag	tggaaagcccc
901	ggcagatcga	caacccagat	tacaagggca	cttggatcca	cccagaaatt	gacaacccccg
961	agtattctcc	cgatccccagt	atctatgcct	atgataactt	tggcgtctg	ggcctggacc
1021	tctggcagg	caagtctggc	accatcttgc	acaacttcct	catcaccacac	gatgaggcat
1081	acgctgagga	gtttggcaac	gagacgtggg	gcgtaacaaa	ggcagcagag	aaacaaatga
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1321	agagaggcct	gcctccaggg	ctggacttgat	gcctgagcgc	tcctgccca	gacgatggccg
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1441	ttgggggttga	ttttggtttt	gttcccctcc	tccactctcc	cccacccct	ccccggccctt
1501	ttttttttt	tttttaaact	ggtatttttat	cctttagttc	tccttcagcc	ctcaccccttgc
1561	gttctcatct	ttcttgatca	acatcttttc	ttgcctctgt	gcccccttctc	tcatcttta
1621	gctccccctcc	aacctggggg	gcagttgggt	ggagaagcca	caggcctgag	atttcatctg
1681	ctctcccttcc	tggagcccaag	aggagggcag	cagaaggggg	tggtgcttcc	aaccccccag
1741	cactgagggaa	gaacggggct	cttctcattt	cacccctccc	tttctccct	gccccccagga
1801	ctggggccact	tctgggtggg	gcagttggtc	ccagattggc	tcacactgag	aatgtaagaa
1861	ctacaaacaa	aatttcttatt	aaattaaatt	tttgttctc		1899

The amino acid sequence of human CRT protein (SEQ ID NO:2) is shown below

The amino acid sequence of the protein									
40	1	MLLSVPLLLG	LLGLAVAEP	VYFKEQFLDG	DGWTTSRWIES	KHKSDFGK	FV	LSSGKF	YGYDE
	61	EKDKGLQTSQ	DARFYALSAS	FEPFSNKGQT	LVVQFTVKHE	QNIDCGGGYV	KLFPNSLDQT		
	121	DMHGDSEYNI	MFGPDICGPG	TKKVHVIFNY	KGKNVLINKD	IRCKDDEFTH	LYTLIVRPDN		
	181	TYEVKIDNSQ	VEGSLEDDW	DFLPPKKIKD	PDASKPEDWD	ERA	KIDDPTD	SKPEDWD	KPE
45	241	HIPDPDAKKP	EDWDEEMDGE	WEPPVIQNPE	YKG	EWKPRQI	DNPDYKGTW	I	HPEIDNPEYS
	301	PDPSIYAYDN	FGVGLLDLWQ	VKS	GTIFDNF	LITNDEAYAE	EFGNETWGVT	KAAE	KQM
	361	QDEEQRLKEE	EEDKKRKEEE	EAED	KEDDED	KDEDEEDEED	KEEDEEE	DVP	GQAKDEL

50 The structure of polypeptides, peptides, other functional derivatives, including mimetics of CRT are preferably based on structure and amino acid sequence of CRT, preferably human CRT, SEQ ID NO:2 above. (See also, McCauliffe (1990) *J. Clin. Invest.* 86:332-335; Burns (1994) *Nature* 367:476-480; Coppolino (1998) *Int. J. Biochem. Cell Biol.* 30:553-558)

SARS-CoV Genomic Sequences, and Sequences of Polypeptides

The genomic nucleotide sequence of the SARS coronavirus (nt 1 to 29751; SEQ ID NO:3), Tor2 strain, is deposited in Genbank under access no. NC_004718 (available at WWW URL ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/viewer.fcgi?db=nucleotide&val=30271926). See, He, R. *et al.*, *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.* 316I:476-483 (2004); Snijder, E.J. *et al.*, *J. Mol. Biol.* 331 991-1004 (2003); Marra, MA *et al.*, *Science* 300:1399-1404 (2003). The reference sequence was derived from AY274119. On May 1, 2003 this sequence version replaced gi:30124072.

SEQ ID NO:3

1	atatttaggtt	tttacacctacc	caggaaaagc	caacccaacct	cgatctcttg	tagatctgtt
61	ctctaaacgaa	actttaaaat	ctgtgttagct	gtcgctcgcc	tgcatgccta	gtgcacctac
121	gcagtataaa	caataataaa	ttttactgtc	gttgacaaga	aacgagtaac	tcgtccctct
181	tctgcagact	gcttacgggtt	tcgtccgtgt	tgcagtcgt	catcagcata	cctagggtttc
241	gtccgggtgt	gaccgaaagg	taagatggag	agccttggtc	ttgggtgtcaa	cgagaaaaca
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361	gactctgtgg	aagaggccct	atcggaggca	cgtgaacacc	tcaaaaatgg	cacttgttgc
421	ctagtagagc	tggaaaagg	cgtactggcc	cagcttgaac	agccctatgtt	gttcattaaa
481	cgttctgtatg	cctaagcac	caatcacggc	cacaagggtcg	ttgagctgtt	tgcagaaaatg
541	gacggcattc	agtacgggtc	tagcggtata	acactgggg	tactcgtgcc	acatgtgggc
601	gaaaccccaa	ttgcataccg	caatgttctt	cttcgtaaaga	acggtataaa	gggagccggt
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	21661	atttatttct	tccattttat	tctaatgtt	cagggtttca	tacttataat
	21721	gcaaccctgt	cataccctt	aaggatggta	tttattttgc	tgccacagag
	21781	ttgtccgtgg	ttggggtttt	ggttctacca	tgaacaacaa	gtcacagtcg
	21841	ttaacaattt	tactaatgtt	gttatactgt	catgtactt	tgaattgtgt
	21901	tctttgtgt	ttctaaaccc	atgggtacac	agacacatata	tatgtatattc
	21961	ttaattgcac	tttcgagat	atatgtatgt	ccttttcgc	tatgttttca
	22021	gtaattttaa	acacttacga	gagtttggtt	ttaaaaataa	agatgggttt
	22081	ataaggggcta	tcaacctata	gatgttagtt	gtgatctacc	ttctgggttt
	22141	aacctatttt	taagttgcct	cttggtattt	acattacaaa	ttttagagcc
	22201	ccttttcacc	tgctcaagac	atttggggca	cgtcagctgc	agcctatttt
	22261	taaagccaaac	tacattttat	ctcaagatgt	atgaaaatgg	tacaatcaca
	22321	attgttctca	aaatccactt	gctgaactca	aatgcctctgt	taagagctt
	22381	aaggaaattt	ccagacccctt	aatttcagggt	ttgtttccctc	aggagatgtt
	22441	ctaattttac	aaacttgggt	ccttttggag	aggtttttaa	tgctacttta
	22501	tctatgtat	ggagagaaaa	aaaattttctt	attgtgttgc	tgattactt
	22561	actcaacatt	tttttcaacc	tttaaqtgtct	atggcgttt	tgccacttaaq
	22621	tttgcttctc	caatgtctat	gcaatttttt	ttgttagtcaa	gaaagacaaa
	22681	tagcgcagg	acaaactgggt	gttattgtctg	attataattt	taaatttgcct
	22741	tgggttgtgt	ccttgcttgg	aataacttaggt	acattgtatgc	tacttcaact
	22801	attataaaata	taqgtatctt	aqacatqqca	aqcttaqqcc	tttgagagaa

26701	tttgctcgta	cccgctcaat	gtggtcattc	aacccagaaa	caaacattct	tctcaatgtg
26761	cctctccggg	ggacaattgt	gaccagaccg	ctcatggaaa	gtgaacttgt	cattgggtct
26821	gtgatcattc	gtggtcactt	gcqaatggcc	ggacactccc	tagggcgctg	tgacattaag
26881	gacctccaa	aagagatcac	tgtggctaca	tcacgaacgc	tttcttatta	caaatttagga
26941	gcgtcgcagc	gtgttaggcac	tgattcaggt	tttgctgcat	acaaccgcata	ccgtatttggaa
27001	aactataat	taaatacaga	ccacgcccgtt	agcaacgaca	atattgtctt	qctagtacag
27061	7AAgtgacaa	cagatgtttc	atcttgttga	cttccagggtt	acaatagcag	agatattgtat
27121	tatcattatg	aggactttca	ggattgctat	ttgaaatctt	gacgttataaa	taagttaaat
27181	agtggacaaa	tttatttaagc	cttcaactaa	gaagaatatt	tccggagttag	atgtatgaaaga
27241	acctatggag	ttagatttac	cataaaaacga	acatggaaaat	tatttcttcc	ctgacatttgaa
27301	ttgtattttac	atcttgcgag	ctatatact	atcaggagggt	tgtagaggt	acgactgtac
27361	tactaaaaga	accttgcucca	tcaggaacat	acgagggcaa	ttcaccattt	caccctcttg
27421	ctgacaataa	atttgcacta	acttgcacta	gcacacactt	tgcttttgc	tgtgctgacg
27481	gtactcgaca	tacctatcag	ctgcgtgcaa	gatcagttt	acccaaaactt	ttcatcagac
27541	aagaggaggt	tcaacaagag	ctctactcgc	cacttttct	cattgttgc	gctctagtat
27601	tttaataact	ttgcttcacc	attaagagaa	agacagaatg	aatgagctca	ctttaattga
27661	cttctatttg	tgcttttttag	cctttctgt	attcctgtt	taataatgc	ttattatatt
27721	ttgggtttca	ctcgaataatcc	aggatctaga	agaacaaatgt	accaaagtct	aaacgaacat
27781	gaaacttctc	atgttttga	cttgcatttc	tctatgcagt	tgcatatgca	ctgttagtaca
27841	ggcgtgtgca	tctaataaac	ctcatgtgt	tgaagatcct	tgtaaggatc	aacactaggg
27901	gtaataactta	tagcactgt	tggctttgt	ctctaggaaa	gtttttactt	tttcatagat
27961	ggcacactat	ggttcaaaca	tgcacaccta	atgttactat	caactgtcaa	gatccagctg
28021	gtggtgcgt	tatagcttag	tgttggtacc	ttcatgaagg	tcaccaaact	gctgcattta
28081	gagacgtact	tgttgttta	aataaacgaa	caaattaaaA	TGtctgataa	tggaccccaa
28141	tcaaaaccaac	gtagtgc(ccc)	ccgcattaca	tttgggtggac	ccacagattc	aactgacaat
28201	aaccagaatg	gaggacgc(aa)	tggggcaagg	ccaaaacacgc	ggcgacccca	aggtttaccc
28261	aataatactg	cgtcttgggt	cacagcttc	actcagcatg	gcaaggagga	acttagattc
28321	cctcqaggcc	agggcgttcc	aatcaacacc	aatagtggtc	catgaccca	aatttggctac
28381	taccgaagag	ctaccqgacg	attcgtgtt	ggtgcacggca	aatgaaaaga	gctcagccccc
28441	agatggtaact	tctattac	aggaactgtgc	ccagaagctt	cacttccctt	cgccgctaa
28501	aaagaaggca	tcgtatgggt	tgcaactgt	ggagccttga	atacacccaa	agaccacatt
28561	ggcacccgca	atcctaataa	caatgtgt	accgtgctac	aacttccctca	aggaacaaca
28621	ttgccaaaag	gtttctacgc	agagggaaagc	agaggcggca	gtcaagcctc	ttctcgctcc
28681	tcatcacgta	gtcgcggtaa	ttcaagaaaat	tcaactcctg	qcaqca	gggaaattct
28741	cctgctcgaa	ttgcttagcgg	agggttgtaaa	actgcccctc	cgcttattgt	gctagacaga
28801	ttgaaaccgc	ttgagagca	agtttctgtt	aaaggccaaac	acaacaagg	ccaaactgtc
28861	actaagaaat	ctgctqctga	ggcatctaaa	aagccctqcc	aaaaacgtac	tgccccaaaaa
28921	cagtacaacg	tcaactcaagc	atttgggaga	cgtggtccq	aaaaacccca	agggaaatttcc
28981	ggggaccaag	acctaatacg	acaaggaaact	gattacaaac	attggccgca	aatttgcacaa
29041	tttgctcaa	gtgcctctgc	attctttgg	atgtcacgca	ttggcatgca	agtcacacct
29101	tcgggaacat	ggctgactt	tcatggagcc	attaaattgg	atgacaaaaga	tccacaattc
29161	aaagacaacg	tcaatactgt	gaacaaggcac	attgacgcata	acaaaacattt	cccaccaaca
29221	gagcctaaaa	aggacaaaaaa	gaaaaagact	gatgaagctc	agcctttg	gcagagacaa
29281	aagaagcagc	ccactgtgac	tcttcttcc	gcccgtgaca	ttggatgattt	ctccagacaa
29341	cttcaaaatt	ccatgagttgg	agcttgcgt	gattcaactc	aggca	7AAac actcatgtg
29401	accacacaag	gcagatgggc	tatgttaacg	ttttcgcaat	tccgtttacg	atacatagtc
29461	tactcttgc	cagaatgaat	tctcgttac	aaacagacata	agttaggttta	gttaacttta
29521	atctcacata	gcaatcttta	atcaatgtgt	aacatttaggg	aggacttgaa	agagccacca
29581	cattttcatc	gaggccacgc	ggagtagcata	cgagggtaca	gtgaataatg	ctagggagag
29641	ctgccttatat	ggaagagccc	taatgtgtaa	aattaatttt	agtagtgcta	tccccatgtg
29701	attttaatag	cttcttagga	gaatgacaaa	aaaaaaaaaa	aaaaaaaaaa	a*

The following subsequences are shown and annotated above by underscoring the coding

55 sequences of interest with the initiation codon ATG in uppercase characters, and the stop codon in uppercase italic characters.

The individual coding sequences and translated amino acid sequences are provided below:

1. The coding sequence for the S (spike) protein, SEQ ID NO:4, is from nt 21492 to 25259 of SEQ ID NO:3, which comprises 3768 nt that encode 1255 residues + stop codon

As established by Krokkin et al. (2003), the glycosylated spike protein (as well as the nucleocapsid protein) can be detected in infected cell culture supernatants with antisera from 5 SARS patients

SEQ ID NO:4

```

ATG ttt att ttc tta tta ttt ctt act ctc act agt ggt agt gac ctt gac cgg tgc
acc act ttt gat gat gtt caa gct cct aat tac act caa cat act tca tct atg agg
10 ggg gtt tac tat cct gat gaa att ttt aga tca gac act ctt tat tta act cag gat
tta ttt ctt cca ttt tat tct aat gtt aca ggg ttt cat act att aat cat acg ttt
ggc aac cct gtc ata cct ttt aag gat ggt att tat ttt gct gcc aca gag aaa tca
aat gtt gtc cgt ggt tgg gtt ttt ggt tct acc atg aac aac aag tca cag tcg gtg
att att att aac aat tct act aat gtt gtt ata cga gca tgt aac ttt gaa ttg tgt
gac aac cct ttc ttt gct gtt tct aaa ccc atg ggt aca cag aca cat act atg ata
15 ttc gat aat gca ttt aat tgc act ttc gag tac ata tct gat gcc ttt tcg ctt gat
gtt tca gaa aag tca ggt aat ttt aaa cac tta cga gag ttt gtg ttt aaa aat aaa
gat ggg ttt ctc tat gtt tat aag ggc tat caa cct ata gat gta gtt cgt gat cta
cct tct ggt ttt aac act ttg aaa cct att ttt aag ttg cct ctt ggt att aac att
aca aat ttt aga gcc att ctt aca gcc ttt tca cct gct caa gac att tgg ggc acg
20 tca gct gca gcc tat ttt gtt ggc tat tta aag cca act aca ttt atg ctc aag tat
gat gaa aat ggt aca atc aca gat gct gtt gat tgt tct caa aat cca ctt gct gaa
ctc aaa tgc tct gtt aag agc ttt gag att gac aaa gga att tac cag acc tct aat
ttc agg gtt gtt ccc tca gga gat gtt gtg aga ttc cct aat att aca aac ttg ttg tgt
cct ttt gga gag gtt ttt aat gct act aaa ttc cct tct gtc tat gca tgg gag aga
25 aaa aaa att tct aat tgt gtt gct gat tac tct gtg ctc tac aac tca aca ttt ttt
tca acc ttt aag tgc tat ggc gtt tct gcc act aag ttg aat gat ctt tgc ttc tcc
aat gtc tat gca gat tct ttt gta gtc aag gga gat gat gta aga caa ata gcg cca
gga caa act ggt gtt att gct gat tat aat tat aaa ttg cca gat gat ttc atg ggt
tgt gtc ctt gct tgg aat act agg aac att gat gct act tca act ggt aat tat aat
30 tat aaa tat agg tat ctt aga cat ggc aag ctt agg ccc ttt gag aga gac ata tct
aat gtg cct ttc tcc cct gat ggc aaa cct tgc acc cca cct gct ctt aat tgg tat
tgg cca tta aat gat tat ggt ttt tac acc act act ggc att ggc tac caa cct tac
aga gtt gta gta ctt tct ttt gaa ctt tta aat gca ccc gcc acg gtt tgg gga cca
aaa tta tcc act gac ctt att aag aac cag tgt gtc aat ttt aat ttt aat gga ctc
35 act ggt act ggt gtg tta act cct tct tca aag aga ttt caa cca ttt caa caa ttt
ggc cgt gat gtt tct gat ttc act gat tcc gtt cga gat cct aaa aca tct gaa ata
tta gac att tca cct tgc gct ttt ggg ggt gta agt gta att aca cct gga aca aat
gct tca tct gaa gtt gct gtt cta tat caa gat gtt aac tgc act gat gtt tct aca
40 gca att cat gca gat caa ctc aca cca gct tgg cgc aat ttt aat tct act gga aac aat
gta ttc cag act caa gca ggc tgt ctt ata gga gct gag cat gtc gac act tct tat
gag tgc gac att cct att gga gct ggc att tgg gct agt tac cat aca gtt tct tta
tta cgt agt act agc caa aaa tct att gtg gct tat act atg tct tta ggt gct gat
agt tca att gct tac tct aat aac acc att gct ata cct act aac ttt tca att agc
45 att act aca gaa gta atg cct gtt tct atg gct aaa acc tcc gta gat tgg aat atg
tac atc tgc gga gat tct act gaa tgt gct aat ttg ctt ctc caa tat ggt agc ttt
tgc aca caa cta aat cgt gca ctc tca ggt att gct gct gaa cag gat cgc aac aca
cgt gaa gtt ttc gct caa gtc aaa caa atg tac aaa acc cca act ttg aat tat ttt
ggg ggt ttt aat ttt tca caa ata tta cct gac cct cta aag cca act aag agg tct
50 ttt att gag gac ttg ctc ttt ata aag gtg aca ctc gct gat gct ggt ggc ttc atg aag
caa tat ggc gaa tgc cta ggt gat att aat gct aga gat ctc att tgg gcg cag aag
ttc aat gga ctt aca gtt ttg cca cct ctg ctc act gat gat atg att gct gcc tac
act gct gct cta gtt agt ggt act gcc act gct gga tgg aca ttt ggt gct ggc gct
gct ctt caa ata cct ttt gct atg caa atg gca tat agg ttc aat ggc att gga gtt
acc caa aat gtt ctc tat gag aac caa aaa caa atc gcc aac caa ttt aac aag gcg
55 att agt caa att caa gaa tca ctt aca aca aca tca act gca ttg ggc aag ctg caa
gac gtt gtt aac cag aat gct caa gca tta aac aca ctt gtt aaa caa ctt agc tct
aat ttt ggt gca att tca agt gtt cta aat gat atc ctt tcg cga ctt gat aat gtc
gag gcg gag gta caa att gac agg tta att aca ggc aca ctt caa agc ctt caa acc
tat gta aca caa caa cta atc agg gct gca aat gtc agg gct tct gct aat ctt gct
60 gct act aaa atg tct gag tgt gtt ctt gga caa tca aat gtt gac ttt tgt gga

```

5 aag ggc tac cac ctt atg tcc ttc cca caa gca gcc ccg cat ggt gtt gtc ttc cta
 cat gtc acg tat gtg cca tcc cag gag agg aac ttc acc aca gcg cca gca att tgt
 cat gaa ggc aaa gca tac ttc cct cgt gaa ggt gtt ttt gtg ttt aat ggc act tct
 tgg ttt att aca cag agg aac ttc ttt tct cca caa ata att act aca gac aat aca
 ttt gtc tca gga aat tgt gat gtc gtt att ggc atc att aac aac aca gtt tat gat
 cct ctg caa cct gag ctt gac tca ttc aaa gaa gag ctg gac aag tac ttc aaa aat
 cat aca tca cca gat gtt gat ctt ggc gac att tca ggc att aac gct tct gtc gtc
 aac att caa aaa gaa att gac cgc ctc aat gag gtc gct aaa aat tta aat gaa tca
 10 ctc att gac ctt caa gaa ttg gga aaa tat gag caa tat att aaa tgg cct tgg tat
 gtt tgg ctc ggc ttc att gct gga cta att gcc atc gtc atg gtt aca atc ttg ctt
 tgt tgc atg act agt tgt tgc agt tgc ctc aag ggt gca tgc tct tgt ggt tct tgc
 tgc aag ttt gat gag gat gac tct gag cca gtt ctc aag ggt gtc aaa tta cat tac
 aca **TAA**

15 Glycosylation sites of this protein include residues encoded by codons at the following positions: 21843-21845; 21846-21848; 22170-22172; 22296-22298; and 23838-23840.

The encoded amino acid sequence of the S polypeptide (SEQ ID NO:5) is:

MFIFLLFLTL	TSGSDLDRCT	TFDDVQAPNY	TQHTSSMRGV	YYPDEIFRSD	TLYLTQDLFL	60
PFYSNVTGFH	TINHTFGNPV	IPFKDGIYFA	ATEKSNVVRG	WVFGSTMNNK	SQSVIIINNS	120
TNVVIRACNF	ELCDNPFFAV	SKPMGTQHT	MIFDNAFNCT	FEYISDAFSL	DVSEKSGNFK	180
20 HLREFVFKNK	DGFLYVYKGY	QPIDVVRLDP	SGFNTLKPIF	KLPLGINITN	FRAILTAFSP	240
AQDIWGTSA	AYFVGYLKPT	TFMLKYDENG	TITDAVDCSQ	NPLAELKCSV	KSFEIDKGIY	300
QTSNFRVVP	GDVVRFPNIT	NLCPFGEVFN	ATKFPSSVYAW	ERKKISNCVA	DYSVLYNSTF	360
FSTFKCYGVS	ATKLNDLCFS	NVYADSFVVK	GDDVRQIAPG	QTGVIADYNY	KLPDDFMGCV	420
LAWNTRNIDA	TSTGNYNYKY	RYLRHGKLRP	FERDISNVPF	SPDGKPCTPP	ALNCYWPLND	480
25 YGFYTTTGIG	YQPYRVVVLS	FELLNAPATV	CGPKLSTDLI	KNQCVNFNFN	GLTGTGVLT	540
SSKRFQPFFQ	FGRDVSDFTD	SVRDPKTSEI	LDISPCAFGG	VSVITPGTNA	SSEAVAVLYQD	600
VNCTDVSTAI	HADQLTPAWR	IYSTGNNVFQ	TQAGCLIGAE	HVDTSYECDI	PIGAGICASY	660
HTVSLRLLSTS	QKSIVAYTMS	LGADSSIAYS	NNTIAIPTNF	SISITTEVMP	VSMAKTSVDC	720
30 NMYICGDSTE	CANLLLQYGS	FCTQLNRALS	GIAAEQDRNT	REVFAQVKQM	YKPTTLKYFG	780
GFNFSQILPD	PLKPTKRSFI	EDLLFNKVT	ADAGFMKQYQ	ECLGDI	LICAQKFNGL	840
TVLPLLTTD	MIAAYTAALV	SGTATAGWTF	GAGAALQIPF	AMQMAYRFNG	IGVTQNVLYE	900
NQKQIANQFN	KAISQIQESL	TTTSTALGKL	QDVVNQNAQA	LNTLVKQLSS	NFGAISSVILN	960
45 DILSRLDKVE	AEVQIDRLIT	GRLQLQTYV	TQQLIRAAEI	RASANLAATK	MSECVLGQSK	1020
RVDFCGKGYH	LMSFPQAAPH	GVVFLHVTYV	PSQERNFTTA	PAICHEGKAY	FPREGVFVFN	1080
GTSWFITQRN	FFSPQIITTD	NTFVSGNCDV	VIGIINNTVY	DPLQPELDSF	KEELDKYFKN	1140
HTSPDVLDG	ISGINASVNV	IQKEIDRLNE	VAKNLNESLI	DLQELGKYEQ	YIKWPWYVWL	1200
GFIAGLIAIV	MVTILLCCMT	SCCSCLKGAC	SCGSCCKFDE	DDSEPVLKGV	KLHYT	1255

2. The coding sequence for the E (envelope, or “small envelope”) protein (SEQ ID NO:6) is from nt 26117 to 26347 of SEQ ID NO:3, which comprises 231 nt that encode 76 aa’s
 40 + stop codon

SEQ ID NO:6

45 ATG tac tca ttc gtt tcg gaa gaa aca ggt acg tta ata gtt aat agc gta ctt ctt ttt ctt gct ttc gtg gta ttc ttg cta gtc aca cta gcc atc ctt act gcg ctt cga ttg tgt gcg tac tgc tgc aat att gtt aac gtg agt tta gta aaa cca acg gtt tac gtc tac tcg cgt gtt aaa aat ctg aac tct tct gaa gga gtt cct gat ctt ctg gtc TAA		
--	--	--

The encoded amino acid sequence of the E polypeptide (SEQ ID NO:7) is:

MYSFVSEETG	TLIVNSVLLF	LAFVVFLLVT	LAILTALRLC	AYCCNIVNVS	LVKPTVVVYS	60
RVKNLNSSEG	VPDLLV					76

3. The coding sequence for the M (membrane protein (SEQ ID NO:8) is from nt 26348 to 26353 of SEQ ID NO:3, which comprises 666 nt encoding 221 aa + stop codon

SEQ ID NO:8

```

5  ATG gca gac aac ggt act att acc gtt gag gag ctt aaa caa ctc ctg gaa caa tgg
    aac cta gta ata ggt ttc cta ttc cta gcc tgg att atg tta cta caa ttt gcc tat
    tct aat cgg aac agg ttt ttg tac ata ata aag ctt gtt ttc ctc tgg ctc ttg tgg
    cca gta aca ctt gct tgg ctt gct gtc tac aga att aat tgg gtt act
    ggc ggg att gcg att gca atg gct tgg att gta ggc ttg atg tgg ctt agc tac ttc
    gtt gct tcc ttc agg ctg ttt gct cgt acc cgc tca atg tgg tca ttc aac cca gaa
    aca aac att ctt ctc aat gtg cct ctc cgg ggg aca att gtg acc aca ccg ctc atg
    gaa agt gaa ctt gtc att ggt gct ttg atc att cgt ggt cac ttg cga atg gcc gga
    cac tcc cta ggg cgc tgg gac att aag gac ctg cca aag gag atc act gtg gct aca
    tca cga acg ctt tct tat tac aaa tta gga gcg tcg cag cgt gta ggc act gat tca
    ggt ttt gct gca tac aac cgc tac cgt att gga aac tat aaa tta aat aca gac cac
    gcc ggt agc aac gac att gct ttg cta gta cag TAA

```

The encoded amino acid sequence of the M polypeptide (SEQ ID NO:9) is:

```

20 MADNGTITVE ELKQLLEQWN LVIGFLFLAW IMLLQFAYSN RNRFLYIJKL VFLWLLWPVT 60
    LACFVLAAYV RINWVTGGIA IAMACIVGLM WLSYFVASFR LFARTRSMWS FNPETNILLN 120
    VPLRGTVTR PLMESELVIG AVIIRGHLRM AGHSLGRCDI KDLPKEITVA TSRTLSYYKL 180
    GASQRVGTDS GFAAYNRYRI GNYKLNTDHA GSNDNIALLV Q 221

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4. The coding sequence for the N (nucleocapsid protein (SEQ ID NO:10) is from nt 28120 to 29388 of SEQ ID NO:3, which comprises 1269 nt encoding 422 aa + stop codon.

SEQ ID NO:10

```

25  ATG tct gat aat gga ccc caa tca aac caa cgt agt gcc ccc cgc att aca ttt ggt
    gga ccc aca gat tca act gac aat aac cag aat gga gga cgc aat ggg gca agg cca
    aaa cag cgc cga ccc caa ggt tta ccc aat aat act gcg tct tgg ttc aca gct ctc
    act cag cat ggc aag gag gaa ctt aga ttc cct cga ggc cag ggc gtt cca atc aac
    acc aat aat ggt cca gat gac caa att ggc tac tac cga aga gct acc cga cga gtt
    cgt ggt ggt gac ggc aaa atg aat gag ctc agc ccc aga tgg tac ttc tat tac cta
    gga act ggc cca gaa gct tca ctt ccc tac ggc gct aac aat gaa ggc atc gta tgg
    gtt gca act gag gga gcc ttg aat aca ccc aat gac ccc att ggc acc cgc aat cct
    aat aac aat gct gcc acc gtc cta caa ctt cct caa gga aca aca ttg cca aat ggc
    ttc tac gca gag gga agc aga ggc ggc agt caa gcc tct tct cgc tcc tca tca cgt
    agt cgc ggt aat tca aga aat tca act cct ggc agc agt agg gga aat tct cct gct
    cga atg gct agc gga ggt ggt gaa act gcc ctc gcg cta ttg ctg cta gac aga ttg
    aac cag ctt gag agc aat gtt tct ggt aat ggc caacaa caa caa ggc caa act gtc
    act aag aat tct gct gtc gag gca tct aat aag cct cgc caa aat cgt act gcc aca
    aaa cag tac aac gtc act caa gca ttt ggg aga cgt ggt cca gaa caa acc caa gga
    aat ttc ggg gac caa gac cta atc aga caa gga act gat tac aat cat tgg ccg caa
    att gca caa ttt gct cca agt gcc tct gca ttc ttg gta atg tca cgc att ggc atg
    gaa gtc aca cct tcg gga aca ttg ctg act tat cat gga gcc att aat ttg gat gac
    aaa gat cca caa ttc aat gac aac gtc ata ctg ctg aac aag cac att gac gca tac
    aaa aca ttc cca cca aca gag ctt aat gac aat aag aat gat gaa gct gac gtc
    cag cct ttg ccg cag aga caa aag aag cag ccc act gtg act ctt ctt cct gcg gct
    gac atg gat gat ttc tcc aga caa ctt caa aat tcc atg agt gga gct tct gct gat
    tca act cag gca TAA

```

The encoded amino acid sequence of the E polypeptide (SEQ ID NO:11) is:

```

50  MSDNGPQSNQ RSAPRITFGG PTDSTDNNQN GGRNGARPKQ RRPQGLPNNT ASWFTALTQH 60
    GKEELRFPNG QGVPIINTNSG PDDQIGYYRR ATRRVRGGDG KMKELSPRWY FYYLGTGPEA 120
    SLPYGANKEG IVWVATEGAL NTPKDHIGTR NPNNNAATVL QLPQGTTLPK GFYAEGSRGG 180
    SQASSRSSSR SRGNSRNSTP GSSRGNSPAR MASGGGETAL ALLLLDRLNQ LESKVSGKGQ 240
    QQQGQTVTKK SAAEASKKPR QKRTATKQYN VTQAFGRRGP EQTQGNFGDQ DLIRQGTDYK 300

```

HWPQIAQFAP	SASAFFGMSR	IGMEVTPSGT	WLTYHGAIKL	DDKDPQFKDN	VILLNKHIDA	360
YKTFPPTEPK	KDKKKKTDEA	QPLPQRQKKQ	PTVTLLPAAD	MDDFSRQLQN	SMGASADST	420
QA						422

As established by Krokkin, O. *et al.*, 2003, *Mol Cell Proteomics* 2:346-56, the N-terminal methionine (encoded by the initiation ATG codon, is removed in the virion protein when it is processed, and all other methionines are oxidized, and the resulting N-terminal serine is acetylated.

CLONING OF THE GENOME OF THE TW1 STRAIN OF SARS-CoV

The presently exemplified and preferred sequences are based on the Taiwanese strain, TW1, of SARS-CoV. The SuperScript cDNA system (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA, USA) was used to reverse transcribe the RNA template into cDNA (Hsueh, PR *et al.*, *Emerg Infect Dis*, 9: 1163-1167, 2003). To sequence the viral genome, 25 primer sets were designed based on the cDNA sequence data from the Tor2 SARS isolate (accession no. NC_004718, *supra*). See Figure 19 and Table 1. After PCR amplification, products were analyzed by agarose gel electrophoresis and then processed for direct sequencing reactions. Sequences were assembled and edited to obtain the sequence of the genome of the TW1 strain of SARS-CoV, which was subsequently deposited in GenBank (as accession number AY291451; available at WWW URL

ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/viewer.fcgi?db=nucleotide&val=30698326).

data from the Tor2 SARS isolate (accession no. NC_004718, *supra*). See Figure 19 and Table 1. After PCR amplification, products were analyzed by agarose gel electrophoresis and then processed for direct sequencing reactions. Sequences were assembled and edited to obtain the sequence of the genome of the TW1 strain of SARS-CoV, which was subsequently deposited in GenBank (as accession number AY291451; available at WWW URL

Table 1. Summary of the 25 overlapping SARS-CoV TW-1 isolate cDNA clones sequenced and available. The cDNA sections are in the vector, between the BamHI and EcoRI cloning sites. Forward and reverse sequencing primers are shown.

Clone	SARS Nucleotides	Forward Sequencing Primer	SEQ ID NO:	Reverse Sequencing Primer	SEQ ID NO:
1	1-1471	CTACCCAGGAAAAGCCAACC	52	CAACATAGGCAAACACACAGC	53
2	1345-2675	GAAGGACCTACTACATGTGGG	54	CTTCCCAAACAGTATCTTCTCC	55
3	2519-3918	CAAGGAGCAGCTGCAACTAC	56	TGTTCTGAGAATCATGGTAAAGC	57
4	3757-5131	GTCTTACAAGTGTGCGTGCAG	58	GCCTCTGAAGTGTGGTGC	59
5	4967-6344	TGACATATGGACAGCAGTTGG	60	TCGGTAGTTTCACGTCACAC	61
6	6166-7577	TTGAATGGCGATGTAGTGGC	62	CTGGTCAGTAGGGTTGATTGG	63
7	7395-8788	CCCGTTCTGCAATGGTAGG	64	GCTCTCAGCACAGTACCCGG	65
8	8603-10023	GCCAGTACATACATTGTCAATCC	66	TCCATTAAGAGTTGTAGTTCCA	67
9	9835-11198	GCGTAGCGAGACACTGTTGCC	68	CATCATCATAAACAGTGCAGC	69
10	11017-12421	GTTCAAAGTACACAGTGGTCAC	70	TCAACAACTTGCTGGATTTCCC	71
11	12250-13658	GACCCAATGTACAAACAGGC	72	CTGACGTGATATATGTGGTACC	73
12	13451-14834	GGCACTAGTACTGATGTGTC	74	GATGACATTACGCTTAGTATACG	75
13	14672-16052	CTTTCAAACGTCAACCCGG	76	AGCCTGCAAGACTGTATGTGG	77
14	15859-17253	TTACGTGTACCTGCCTTACCC	78	AGTCATAATTAGTAGCCATAGA	79
15	17054-18445	CGGACTTGCTCTCTATTACCC	80	CACGACTCTGTCTGACAATCC	81
16	18276-19658	CAACTAGAGATGCTGTGGGTAC	82	GCTCAAATGCAACATTAACAGG	84
17	19450-20845	CCATGCAAATGAGTACCGACAG	84	CTGAATCGACAAGTAGTGTGC	85
18	20683-22072	AAGTGTGACCTTCAGAATTATGG	86	ACCAGAAGGTAGATCACGAAC	88
19	21871-23223	ACTAAATGTTGTTATACGAGCATG	88	CAGATGAAGCATTGTTCCAGG	90
20	23061-24439	ATCCACTGACCTTATTAAGAAC	90	AGCAGAAGCCCTGATTCAGC	92
21	24260-25666	CAACAAACATCAACTGCATTGGG	92	TCATAGTTATGTGTGCCAGC	94
22	25474-26868	CAATAAAAGATGGCAGCTAGC	94	GTAGCCACAGTGATCTTTTC	96

5 data from the Tor2 SARS isolate (accession no. NC_004718, *supra*). See Figure 19 and Table 1.

After PCR amplification, products were analyzed by agarose gel electrophoresis and then processed for direct sequencing reactions. Sequences were assembled and edited to obtain the sequence of the genome of the TW1 strain of SARS-CoV, which was subsequently deposited in GenBank (as accession number AY291451; available at WWW URL

10 ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/viewer.fcgi?db=nucleotide&val=30698326).

This data is based on Yeh, S-H *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* 101:2542-2547 (2004) and later deposits by the same group (see URL).

The genomic sequence of the TW1 strain, nt 1-29729 is shown below (SEQ ID NO:12)

Annotation is as in SEQ ID NO:3 above (the TOR2 strain)

15 SEQ ID NO:12

1 atatttaggtt tttacctacc cagggaaaagc caacccaacctt cgatctcttg tagatctgtt
 61 ctctaaacga actttaaaat ctgtgttagct gtcgctcgcc tgcgtgccta gtcacccatc
 121 gcagtataaa caataataaa ttttactgtc gttgacaaga aacgagtaac tcgtccctct
 181 tctgcagact gcttacgggtt tcgtccgtt tgcaatcgat catcagcata ccttaggttc
 241 gtcgggggtgt gaccgaaagg taagatggag agccctgttc ttgggttcaa cgagaaaaca

301	cacgtccaaac	tcagtttgcc	tgtccttcag	gttagagacg	tgcttagtgcg	tggcttcggg
361	gactctgtgg	aaggaggccct	atcggaggca	cgtgaacacc	tcaaaaaatgg	cacttgtgg
421	cttagtagac	tggaaaaagg	cgtactgccc	cagcttgaac	agccctatgt	gttcattaaa
481	cgttctgtatg	ccttaagcac	caatcacgac	cacaaggctcg	ttgagcttgt	tgcagaaaatg
541	gacggcattc	agtacggctcg	tagcggtata	acactgggg	tactcgtgcc	acatgtgggc
601	gaaaccccaa	ttgcataccg	caatgttctt	cttcgttaaga	acggtataaa	gggagccggt
661	ggtcatacgct	atggcatcga	tctaaagtct	tatgacttag	gtgacgagct	tggcactgtat
721	cccatttgaag	attatgaaca	aaacttggaaac	actaaggatcg	gcagtggtgc	actccgtgaa
781	ctcaactcg	agctcaatgg	aggtgcagtc	actcgctatg	tcgacaacaa	tttctgtggc
841	ccagatgggt	accctcttga	ttgcatcaaa	gattttctcg	cacgcgcggg	caagtcaatg
901	tgcactcttt	ccgaacaact	tgattacatc	gagtcgaaga	gagggtgtcta	ctgctggcg
961	gaccatgagc	atggaaatgc	ctgggtcact	gaggcgtctg	ataagagcta	cgagcaccag
1021	acacccttcg	aaatthaagag	tgccttggaaa	tttgacactt	tcaaaaggga	atgcccggaa
1081	ttttgttttc	ctcttaactc	aaaagtcaaa	gtcattcaac	cacgtttga	aaagaaaaaa
1141	actgaggggtt	tcatggggcg	tatacgctct	gtgtaccctg	ttgcatactcc	acaggagtgt
1201	aacaatatgc	acttgtctac	cttgatgaaa	tgttaatcatt	gcgatgaagt	ttcatggcag
1261	acgtgcgact	ttctgaaagc	cacttgtgaa	cattgtggca	ctgaaaattt	agttattgaa
1321	ggacctacta	catgtggta	cctacctact	aatgtgttag	tgaaaatgcc	atgtcctgcc
1381	tgtcaagacc	cagagattgg	acctgagcat	agtgttgag	attatcacaa	ccactcaaac
1441	attgaaactc	gactccgcaa	gggaggttgg	actagatgtt	ttggaggtcg	tgtgtttggc
1501	tatgttggct	gtctataataa	gcgtgcctac	tgggttccctc	gtgctagtgc	tgatattggc
1561	tcaggccata	ctggcattac	tggtgacaat	gtggagaccc	tgaatgagga	tctccttgg
1621	atactgagtc	gtgaacgtgt	taacattaaat	attttgtggcg	attttcattt	aatgtaaagag
1681	tttgcacatca	tttggcattc	tttctctgt	tctacaagtg	cctttattga	cactataaaag
1741	agtcttgatt	acaagtcttt	caaaaccatt	gttgagtcct	gcggtaacta	taaagttacc
1801	aaggaaaggc	ccgtaaaagg	tgcttggaaac	attggacaac	agagatcagt	ttaacacca
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1981	atttctgaac	agtcttacg	tcttgcgtac	gccatgggtt	atacttcaga	cctgctcacc
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2221	attacagggt	tttttgcacat	cgtcaagggt	caaatacagg	ttgcttcaga	taacatcaag
2281	gattgtgtaa	aatgcttcat	tgatgttgg	aacaaggcc	tcgaaatgtg	cattgatcaa
2341	gtcactatcg	ctggcgcaaa	gttgcgtatca	ctcaacttag	gtgaagtctt	catcgctcaa
2401	agcaaggggac	tttaccgtca	gtgtatacgt	ggcaaggagc	agctgcaact	actccatgcct
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2521	tctggaggagg	ttgttctcaa	gaacgggtgaa	ctcgaaggac	tcgagacgccc	cgttggatagc
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3001	ggtaagaaa	acttttcatc	acgtatgtat	tgttcccttt	accctccaga	tgaggaagaa
3061	gaggacgtatg	cagagtgtga	ggaagaagaa	attgtatgaaa	cctgtgaaca	tgagtacgg
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	4681	tctgaggagc	actttgtaga	aacagttct	ttggctggct	cttacagaga	ttggtcctat
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	6001	aaatttgcgt	atgattttaa	tcaaatgaca	ggcttcacaa	agccagcttc	acgagagct
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40	6121	tcagcgagtt	tcaagaaagg	ttttttttt	ctgcataacg	caattttttt	gcacattaa
	6181	caggctacaa	ccaaagacac	ttttttttt	ttttttttt	gtttacgtt	tctttggagt
	6241	acaaagccag	tagatacttc	ttttttttt	ttttttttt	cagtagaaga	cacacaaagg
45	6301	atggacaatc	ttgcttgcgt	ttttttttt	ttttttttt	aagaagtatg	ggaaaatctt
	6361	accatacaga	aggaaagtcat	ttttttttt	ttttttttt	ccgaaggttt	aggcaatgtc
	6421	atacttaaac	catcagatga	ttttttttt	ttttttttt	agttaggtca	tgaggatctt
	6481	atggctgctt	ttttttttt	ttttttttt	ttttttttt	aacctaata	gttttacta
50	6541	gccttaggtt	ttttttttt	ttttttttt	ttttttttt	caattttat	ttttccttgg
	6601	agtaaaaattt	ttttttttt	ttttttttt	ttttttttt	cagcaattac	aacatcaaaat
	6661	tgcgctaa	ttttttttt	ttttttttt	ttttttttt	tgcctttagt	tttttacattt
	6721	tttttccat	ttttttttt	ttttttttt	ttttttttt	gaatttagagc	tttactacat
	6781	acaactattt	ttttttttt	ttttttttt	ttttttttt	tatgttttgg	tgcgggcatt
55	6841	aattatgtga	ttttttttt	ttttttttt	ttttttttt	tcgctatgt	gttattgtt
	6901	ttaagtattt	ttttttttt	ttttttttt	ttttttttt	ctttttgtt	actcttatct
	6961	aaattttgggt	ttttttttt	ttttttttt	ttttttttt	tgtatcttaa	ttcgtctaa
	7021	gttactacta	ttttttttt	ttttttttt	ttttttttt	gcattttttt	aagtggatta
	7081	gactcccttg	ttttttttt	ttttttttt	ttttttttt	tgacgatttt	atcgtaacaa
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	7201	aaattttttt	ttttttttt	ttttttttt	ttttttttt	tgttcttgg	ctattttgct
	7261	agtcatttca	ttttttttt	ttttttttt	ttttttttt	tttagtattgt	acaaatggca
	7321	cccttttctg	ttttttttt	ttttttttt	ttttttttt	ctttctacta	catatggaa
	7381	agctatgttc	ttttttttt	ttttttttt	ttttttttt	gcatgatgt	ctataagcgc
	7441	aatcgtgcca	ttttttttt	ttttttttt	ttttttttt	gcatgaagag	atctttctat
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	7621	caggtaaaaa	ttttttttt	ttttttttt	ttttttttt	atattgttga	tagtgttgct
	7681	gtggaaaaatg	ttttttttt	ttttttttt	ttttttttt	gtcaaaagac	ctatgagaga
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	7801	ctgccttattt	ttttttttt	ttttttttt	ttttttttt	gcgacgatc	tgcttcttca
	7861	tctgtttctg	ttttttttt	ttttttttt	ttttttttt	ttctgttgct	tgaccaagct
	7921	cttgtatcag	ttttttttt	ttttttttt	ttttttttt	agatgttga	tgcttctatgt
	7981	gacacctttt	ttttttttt	ttttttttt	ttttttttt	ttaaggact	tggtgctaca
	8041	gctcacagcg	ttttttttt	ttttttttt	ttttttttt	tcctttctac	attcgtgtca
	8101	gctgcccgc	ttttttttt	ttttttttt	ttttttttt	aggatgtt	tgaatgtctc
	8161	aaactttcac	ttttttttt	ttttttttt	ttttttttt	tttgtaacaa	tttcatgtctc

8221	acctataata	aggttggaaaa	catgacgccc	agagatctt	gcgcatgtat	tgaactgtaat
8281	gcaaggcata	tcaatgccc	agttagcaaaa	agtccacaatg	tttcactcat	ctggaaatgt
8341	aaagactaca	tgtcttata	tgaacagctg	cgtaaaca	ttcgttagtgc	tgccaagaag
8401	aacaacatac	cttttagact	aacttgtgt	acaactagac	aggttgc当地	tgtcataact
8461	actaaaatct	cactcaagg	tggtaagatt	gttagtactt	gttttaact	tatgcttaag
8521	gccacattat	tgtcggttct	tgctgcattt	gtttgttata	tcgttatgcc	agtagataca
8581	ttgtcaatcc	atgatggta	cacaatgaa	atcattgggt	acaaaggccat	tcaggatgg
8641	gtcaactcg	acatcattt	tactgtat	tgttttgc当地	ataaacatgc	tggtttgac
8701	gcatggtta	gccagcgtgg	tggttcatac	aaaaatgaca	aaagctgccc	tgttagtagct
8761	gctatcatta	caagagagat	tggttgcata	gtgcctggct	taccgggtac	tgtgctgaga
8821	gcaatcaatg	gtgacttctt	gcattttctt	cctcggttt	ttagtgtctgt	tggcaacatt
8881	tgctacacac	cttccaaact	cattgagtt	agtattttt	ctacctctgc	ttgcgttctt
8941	gctgctgagt	gtacaattt	taaggatgt	atgggcaac	ctgtgc当地	ttgttatgac
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	21121	ctgacccctta	caaggttatg	ggccatttct	catgggtggac	agctttgtt	acaatgtaa
	21181	atgcatcattc	atcggaaagca	tttttaattt	gggctaacta	tcttggcaag	ccgaaggaac
	21241	aaattgtatgg	ctataccatg	catgctaact	acattttctg	gaggaacaca	aatcctatcc
	21301	agttgtcttc	ctattcactc	tttgacatga	gcaaatttcc	tcttaaatta	agaggaactg
	21361	ctgtaatgtc	tcttaaggag	aatcaaatac	atgatatgtat	ttattcttct	ctggaaaaaag
	21421	gtaggcttat	cattagagaa	aacaacagag	tttggttcc	aagtgtatatt	cttgttaaca
		Gene S underscored→					
25	21481	actaaacgaa	<u>cATG</u> tttatt	ttcttattat	ttcttactct	cactagtgg	agtgaccc
	21541	accgggtgcac	cactttgtat	gatgttcaag	ctcctaattt	cactcaacat	acttcatcta
	21601	taagggggggt	ttactatctt	gatgaaattt	ttagatcaga	cactctttat	ttaactcagg
	21661	atttattttct	tccattttat	tctaatgtta	cagggtttca	tactattat	catacg
	21721	gcaaccctgt	catacccttt	aaggatggta	tttattttgc	tgccacagag	aatcaaata
	21781	ttgtccgtgg	ttggggtttt	ggttctacca	tgaacaacaa	gtcacagtcq	qtgattatta
	21841	ttaacaattt	tactaatgtt	gttatacag	catgttaactt	tgaattgtgt	gacaacc
	21901	tcttgcgtgt	ttcttaaacc	atgggtacac	agacacatac	tatgtatattc	gataatgcat
	21961	ttaattgcac	tttcgagatc	atatctgtat	ccctttcgct	tgatgtttca	gaaaagtctq
	22021	gtaattttaa	acacttacga	gagtttgcgt	ttaaaaataa	agatgggtt	ctctatgttt
	22081	ataagggctt	tcaacctata	gatgttagtc	gtgatctacc	ttcttgcgttt	aaacatttga
	22141	aaaccttattt	taagggtgcct	tttggattata	acattacaaa	ttttagagcc	attcttacag
	22201	ccttttacc	tgctcaagac	atttggggca	cgtcagctgc	agcctatttt	gttgcattt
	22261	taaagccaac	tacatttat	ctcaagatgt	atgaaaatgg	tacaatcaca	gatgctgttq
	22321	attgttctca	aaatccactt	gctgaactca	aatgctctgt	taagaqctt	gagattgaca
	22381	aaggaaattt	ccagacctt	aatttcaggg	ttgttccctc	aggagatgtt	gtgagattcc
	22441	ctaattttac	aaacctgtgt	ccttttggag	aggtttttaa	tgctactaaa	ttcccttctg
	22501	tctatgcatt	ggagagaaaa	aaaatttctt	attgtgttgc	tgattactct	gtgcttacata
	22561	actcaacatt	tttttcaacc	ttttaagtgct	atggcgtttt	tgccactaa	ttgaatgtatc
	22621	tttgcttctc	caatgtctat	qcgatgttt	ttttagtca	gggagatgtat	gtaagacaaa
	22681	tagccggcagg	acaaatgtgt	gttattgtctg	atttataattt	taaatttgcca	gatgatttca
	22741	ttgggttgcgt	ccttgcttgg	aatacttagga	acattgtatgc	tacttcaact	ggttattata
	22801	attataaaata	taggtatctt	agacatggca	agctttagggc	ctttgagaga	gacatatactt
	22861	atgtgccttt	ctccctgtat	ggcaaaacctt	qcacccccc	tgctttaat	tgttatttggc
	22921	cattaaatata	ttatgttttt	tacaccacta	ctggcatttgg	ctaccaac	tacagatgtt
	22981	tagtactttc	ttttgaactt	ttaaatgcac	cgcccacgg	ttgttggacca	aaattatcca
	23041	ctgaccc	taagaacc	tgtgtcaatt	ttaatttttaa	ttggactact	ggtactgtgt
	23101	tgttaactcc	ttcttc	agatttcaac	catttc	atttggccgt	gtatgtttct
	23161	atttactgtt	ttccgttgc	gatcctaaaa	catctgaaat	attagacatt	tcaccttgc
	23221	ttttgggggt	tgtaagtgtt	attacac	ttgttgcatttgc	tttgcatttgc	tttgcatttgc
	23281	tatataaaga	tgtaactgc	actgtatgtt	ctacagcaat	tcatgcagat	caactcacac
	23341	cagcttggcg	catatattt	actggaaaca	atgtatttca	gactcaagca	ggctgttta
	23401	taggatgtt	gcatgtcgc	acttcttgc	atgtgcgtat	tccttatttgc	gttggcattt
	23461	gtgttagttt	ccatacagtt	tcttatttac	gtgtacttgc	ccaaaaatct	attgtggctt
	23521	atactatgtc	tttaggtgt	gatgttca	ttgttactt	taataacacc	attgtatata
	23581	ctactaattt	ttcaatttgc	attactacag	aagtaatgccc	ttgttctat	gtctaaaac
	23641	ccgttagat	taatatgtac	atctgcgg	attctactgt	atgtgtcaat	ttgttcttcc
	23701	aatatgttag	ttttgcaca	caactaaatc	gtgcacttctc	aggttattgt	gtcaacagg
	23761	atgcacacac	acgttgcgtt	ttcgcttca	tcaaacaat	gtacaaaacc	ccaaacttgc
	23821	aatattttgg	ttgttttaat	ttttc	ttttc	ttttc	ttttc
	23881	ggtctttat	tgaggactt	cttttataa	aggtgacact	cgctgtatgc	ggcttcat
	23941	aqcaatata	cgaaatcc	ggtgtatattt	atgttgcata	tctcattttgt	gcccggcaga

24001 tcaatggact tacagtgttgc caccctctgc tcactgatga tattgattgtc qcctacactg
 24061 ctgcctctgt tagtggact gccactgctg gatggacatt tgggtctggc gctgctttc
 24121 aaataccctt tgctatgcaa atggcatata ggttcaatgg cattggagtt accaaaaatg
 24181 ttcttatgaa gaaccaaaaa caaatcgcca accaattaa caaggcgatt agtcaaattc
 24241 aagaatcaact tacaacaaca tcaactgcat tgggcaagct gcaagacgtt gttiaaccaga
 24301 atgctcaagc attaaacaca ctgtttaaac aacttagctc taatttttgtt gcaatttcaa
 24361 gtgtgctaaa tgatattctt tcgcgacttq ataaagtcgaa ggccggaggtt caaattqaca
 24421 ggttaattac aggcagactt caaagccttc aaacctatgt aacacaacaa ctaatcaggg
 24481 ctgctgaaat caggccttct gctaattcttq ctgctactaa aatgtctgag tgggtttctt
 24541 gacaatcaaa aagagtgtac ttttgtggaa agggctacca ctttatgtcc ttcccacaag
 24601 cagccccqca tgggtgtgtc ttcctatgt tcacgtatgt gccatcccag gagaggaact
 24661 tcaccacacg qccagcaatt tgcattgttgc gcaaaagcattt cttccctcgat qaaagggttt
 24721 ttgtgtttaa tggcacttct tgggtttata cacagaggaa cttttttctt ccacaaataa
 24781 ttactacaga caatacattt gttcaggaa attgtgtatgt ctttttttttgc atcattaaaca
 24841 acacagttt tgatccctg caacctgagc ttgactcatt caaagaagag ctggacaagt
 24901 acttcaaaaaa tcatacatca ccagatgttq atcttggcga catttcaggc attaacgctt
 24961 ctgtcgtcaa cattcaaaaaa gaaattgacc qcctcaatga qgtcgtttaaa aatttaatg
 25021 aatcactcat tgaccccttcaaa gaatttggaa aatatgagca atatattaaa tggccttggt
 25081 atgtttggct cggcttcatt gctggactaa ttgccatcgt catggttaca atcttgctt
 25141 gttgcatgac tagttgttgc agttgttca aggggtcgtt ctcttgggt tcttgctgca
 25201 agttgtatgtt ggtatgttgc tggccagttc tcaagggtgtt caaatttacat tacaca 744a
 25261 cgaacttatg gattttttt tgatgtttt tacttttgc tcaattactg cacagccagt
 25321 aaaaatttgc aatgttttgc tgcattgttgc ttttttttttgc ttttttttttgc ttttttttgc
 25381 agccctactc cttttccgtt ggttttttttgc ttttttttttgc ttttttttttgc ttttttttgc
 25441 cgcttccaaa ataatttgc tcaatttttttgc ttttttttttgc ttttttttttgc ttttttttgc
 25501 gttcatttgc aattttacttgc ttttttttttgc ttttttttttgc ttttttttttgc ttttttttgc
 25561 tgcaggatgtt gaggcgcaat ttttttttttgc ttttttttttgc ttttttttttgc ttttttttgc
 25621 caacgcattgtt agaatttattt tgatgttttgc ttttttttttgc ttttttttttgc ttttttttgc
 25681 attactttat gatgcattttt gatgttttgc ttttttttttgc ttttttttttgc ttttttttgc
 25741 accatataaac agtgcattttt gatgttttgc ttttttttttgc ttttttttttgc ttttttttgc
 25801 aaaactcaaa gaagactacc aatatttttttgc ttttttttttgc ttttttttttgc ttttttttgc
 25861 agactatgtc gtttgcatttttgc ttttttttttgc ttttttttttgc ttttttttttgc ttttttttgc
 25921 aattactaca gacactgttgc ttttttttttgc ttttttttttgc ttttttttttgc ttttttttgc
 25981 agacccaccg aatgtgcaaa tacacacaaat ttttttttttgc ttttttttttgc ttttttttttgc
 26041 aatggatcca attttatgttgc ttttttttttgc ttttttttttgc ttttttttttgc ttttttttttgc
 Gene E underscored →

26101 aagtggatgtt gaaatttATGt actcatttgc ttcggaaagaa acagggtacgt taatagttaa
 26161 tagcgttactt ctttttcttgc ttttgcgttgc attcttgcata gtcacactag ccattcatttgc
 26221 tgcgttgcgtt ttttgcgttgc attcttgcata gtcacactag ccattcatttgc
 26281 ggtttacgtt tactcgttgc ttttttttttgc ttttttttttgc ttttttttttgc ttttttttttgc
 26341 ggtc 744acg aactaactat tatttttttgc ttttttttttgc ttttttttttgc ttttttttttgc

<-Gene M underscored →

26401 qcagacaacg gtacttatttgc ctttttttttgc ttttttttttgc ttttttttttgc ttttttttttgc
 26461 gtaataggtt tccttatttgc ttttttttttgc ttttttttttgc ttttttttttgc ttttttttttgc
 26521 aacagggtttt ttttttttttgc ttttttttttgc ttttttttttgc ttttttttttgc ttttttttttgc
 26581 gtttttttttgc ttttttttttgc ttttttttttgc ttttttttttgc ttttttttttgc ttttttttttgc
 26641 qcaatggctt gtatttttttgc ttttttttttgc ttttttttttgc ttttttttttgc ttttttttttgc
 26701 ttttttttttgc ttttttttttgc ttttttttttgc ttttttttttgc ttttttttttgc ttttttttttgc
 26761 ctttttttttgc ttttttttttgc ttttttttttgc ttttttttttgc ttttttttttgc ttttttttttgc
 26821 gtatcatttgc ttttttttttgc ttttttttttgc ttttttttttgc ttttttttttgc ttttttttttgc
 26881 qaccctgcaaa aagagatcac ttttttttttgc ttttttttttgc ttttttttttgc ttttttttttgc
 26941 qccgttgcgtt ttttttttttgc ttttttttttgc ttttttttttgc ttttttttttgc ttttttttttgc
 27001 aactataat taaatacaga ccacccgggtt agcaacgatca atatttttttgc ttttttttttgc
 27061 TAAgtggatgtt gatgttttgc ttttttttttgc ttttttttttgc ttttttttttgc ttttttttttgc
 27121 ttttttttttgc ttttttttttgc ttttttttttgc ttttttttttgc ttttttttttgc ttttttttttgc
 27181 agtggatgtt gatgttttgc ttttttttttgc ttttttttttgc ttttttttttgc ttttttttttgc
 27241 acctatggatgtt gatgttttgc ttttttttttgc ttttttttttgc ttttttttttgc ttttttttttgc
 27301 ttttttttttgc ttttttttttgc ttttttttttgc ttttttttttgc ttttttttttgc ttttttttttgc
 27361 tacttttttttgc ttttttttttgc ttttttttttgc ttttttttttgc ttttttttttgc ttttttttttgc
 27421 ctgttttttttgc ttttttttttgc ttttttttttgc ttttttttttgc ttttttttttgc ttttttttttgc
 27481 gtacttgcgtt ttttttttttgc ttttttttttgc ttttttttttgc ttttttttttgc ttttttttttgc
 27541 aagagggttttgc ttttttttttgc ttttttttttgc ttttttttttgc ttttttttttgc ttttttttttgc
 27601 ttttttttttgc ttttttttttgc ttttttttttgc ttttttttttgc ttttttttttgc ttttttttttgc
 27661 ctttttttttgc ttttttttttgc ttttttttttgc ttttttttttgc ttttttttttgc ttttttttttgc
 27721 ttgggttttgc ttttttttttgc ttttttttttgc ttttttttttgc ttttttttttgc ttttttttttgc
 27781 gaaacttcttgc ttttttttttgc ttttttttttgc ttttttttttgc ttttttttttgc ttttttttttgc

27841 gcgctgtgca tctaataaac ctcatgtgct tgaagatcct tgtaaggtac aacactaggg
 27901 gtaataactta tagcactgc tggcttggc ctctaggaaa ggttttactt tttcatagat
 27961 ggcacactat ggtcaaacaca tgacacacca atgttactat caactgtcaa gatcccagctg
 28021 gtggtgcgtc tatagcttagg tgttggtaccc tcaccaaaact gctgcattta
 5 <-Gene N underscored>
 28081 gagacgtact tgttgtttta aataaacgaa caaatttaaaA *T*Gtctgataa tggaccccaa
 28141 tcaaaccaac gtaqtgcccc cqcgattaca tttggggac ccacagattc aactgacaat
 28201 aaccgagaatq qaggacgcaa tgggggcaagg caaaacagc gccgacccca aggttacc
 28261 aataatactq cgtcttggt cacagctctc actcagcatq gcaagggagga acttagattc
 10 28321 cctcgaggcc agggqgttcc aatcaacacc aatgtggtc cagatgacca aattggttac
 28381 taccqaaqag tcaccqacg agttgtggtt ggtgacggca aaatgaaaga gctcqgcccc
 28441 agatggtact tctattgactt aggaactqggc ccagaagctt cactttccta cgcggcttaac
 28501 aaagaaggca tcgtatgggtt tgcaactgag ggagccttag atacacccaa agaccacatt
 28561 ggcacccgca atccttaataa caatgtcgcc accgtgctca aactttccta aggaaacaaa
 28621 ttgccaaaaq gcttctacgc agagggaagqc agaggcggca gctaagcctc ttttcqctcc
 28681 tcatcacqta gtcqcgqta ttcaaagaaat tcaactcctg qcagcatgag ggaaatttt
 28741 cctgctcgaa tggctaqcg gggtgggtaa actgccctcg cgcttattgct gctagacagaga
 28801 ttgaaccacgc ttgagagcaa agtttctggtt aaaggccaac acaacaaagg ccaaactgtc
 28861 actaaagaaat ctqctgctgaa ggcatctaaa aagcctcgcc aaaaacgtac tgccacaaa
 28921 cagtacaaacq tcactcaacq attttgggaga cgtqgtccag acaaaaccca aggaaatttt
 28981 ggggaccaaag accttaatucag acaaggaaact gattacaaac attttggccgca aattgcacaa
 29041 ttgctccaa gtgccctctgc attttttgga atgttcacgca ttggcaatgga agtcacaccct
 29101 tcgggaaacq ggctgactta tcatgggacg attaaattttgg atgacaaaaga tcccaaattc
 29161 aaagacaaacq tcatactqgt qaacaaggcac attqacgcat acaaaacatt ccccaccaca
 29221 gagcctaaaaaq aggacaaaaaa gaaaaagact gatqaagctc agcctttgcc gcaqagacaa
 29281 aaaqaagcagc ccactqgac tcttctctc qcggctqgaca tggatgattt ctcccagacaa
 29341 cttccaaatt ccatgatgtt qagcttctgct qattcaactc aggcaT*A*acac actcatgatg
 29401 accacaccaaag gcagatggggg tatgtaaacg ttttcgcaat tccgtttacg atacatugtc
 29461 tactttgtg gcaaaatgaaat ttccgtaact aaacagcaca agtaggttta gttaactttt
 40 29521 atctcacata gcaatcttta atcaatgtgt aacattttggg aggacttgaa agagccacca
 29581 catttttcatc gaggccacgc ggagtacgat cgagggtac gtgaaataatg ctagggagag
 29641 ctgccctatat ggaagagcccc taatgtgtaa aattaatttt agtagtgctta tccccatgtg
 29701 attttaaatg cttctttgagga aatgacaa
 5

The following subsequences are shown and annotated above by underscoring the coding sequences of interest with the initiation codon ATG in uppercase characters, and the stop codon in uppercase italic characters.

The individual coding sequences and translated amino acid sequences are provided below:

1. The coding sequence for the S (spike) glycoprotein, SEQ ID NO:13, is from nt 21492 to 40 25259 of SEQ ID NO:12, which comprises 3768 nt that encode 1255 residues + stop codon.

SEQ ID NO:13

45 ATG ttt att ttc tta tta ttt ctt act ctc act agt ggt agt gac ctt gac cgg tgc
 acc act ttt gat gat gtt caa gct cct aat tac act caa cat act tca tct atg agg
 ggg gtt tac tat cct gat gaa att ttt aga tca gac act ctt tat tta act cag gat
 tta ttt ctt cca ttt tat tct aat gtt aca ggg ttt cat act att aat cat acg ttt
 ggc aac cct gtc ata cct ttt aag gat ggt att tat ttt gct gcc aca gag aaa tca
 aat gtt gtc cgt ggt tgg gtt ttt ggt tct acc atg aac aac aag tca cag tcg gtg
 att att att aac aat tct act aat gtt gtt ata cga gca tgt aac ttt gaa ttg tgt
 gac aac cct ttc ttt gct gtt tct aaa ccc atg ggt aca cag aca cat act atg ata
 ttc gat aat gca ttt aat tgc act ttc gag tac ata tct gat gcc ttt tcg ctt gat
 gtt tca gaa aag tca ggt aat ttt aaa cac tta cga gag ttt gtg ttt aaa aat aaa
 gat ggg ttt ctc tat gtt tat aag ggc tat caa cct ata gat gta gtt cgt gat cta
 cct tct ggt ttt aac act ttg aaa cct att ttt aag ttg cct ctt ggt att aac att
 aca aat ttt aga gcc att ctt aca gcc ttt tca cct gct caa gac att tgg ggc acg
 tca gct gca gcc tat ttt gtt ggc tat tta aag cca act aca ttt atg ctc aag tat
 gat gaa aat ggt aca atc aca gat gct gtt gat tgt tct caa aat cca ctt gct gaa
 ctc aaa tgc tct gtt aag agc ttt gag att gac aaa gga att tac cag acc tct aat

5 ttc agg gtt gtt ccc tca gga gat gtt gtg aga ttc cct aat att aca aac ttg tgt
 cct ttt gga gag gtt ttt aat gct act aaa ttc cct tct gtc tat gca tgg gag aga
 aaa aaa att tct aat tgt gtt gct gat tac tct gtg ctc tac aac tca aca ttt ttc
 tca acc ttt aag tgc tat ggc gtt tct gcc act aag ttg aat gat ctt tgc ttc tcc
 aat gtc tat gca gat tct ttt gta gtc aag gga gat gat gta aga caa ata gcg cca
 gga caa act ggt gtt att gct gat tat aat tat aaa ttg cca gat gat ttc atg ggt
 tgt gtc ctt gct tgg aat act agg aac att gat gct act tca act ggt aat tat aat
 tat aaa tat agg tat ctt aga cat ggc aag ctt agg ccc ttt gag aga gac ata tct
 aat gtg cct ttc tcc cct gat ggc aaa cct tgc acc cca cct gct ctt aat tgt tat
 10 tgg cca tta aat gat tat ggt ttt tac acc act act ggc att ggc tac caa cct tac
 aga gtt gta gta ctt tct ttt gaa ctt tta aat gca ccc gcc acg gtt tgg gga cca
 aaa tta tcc act gac ctt att aag aac cag tgt gtc aat ttt aat ttt aat gga ctc
 act ggt act ggt gtg tta act cct tct tca aag aga ttt caa cca ctt caa caa ttt
 ggc cgt gat gtt tct gat ttc act gat tcc gtt cga gat cct aaa aca tct gaa ata
 15 tta gac att tca cct tgc tct ttt ggg ggt gta agt gta att aca cct gga aca aat
 gct tca tct gaa gtt gct gtt cta tat caa gat gtt aac tgc act gat gtt tct aca
 gca att cat gca gat caa ctc aca cca gct tgg cgc ata tat tct act gga aac aat
 gta ttc cag act caa gca ggc tgt ctt ata gga gct gag cat gtc gac act tct tat
 gag tgc gac att cct att gga gct ggc att tgt gct agt tac cat aca gtt tct tta
 20 tta cgt agt act agc caa aaa tct att gtg gct tat act atg tct tta ggt gct gat
 agt tca att gct tac tct aat aac acc att gct ata cct act aac ttt tca att agc
 att act aca gaa gta atg cct gtt tct atg gct aat ttg ctt ctc caa tat ggt agc ttt
 tac atc tgc gga gat tct act gaa tgt gct aat gtc att gct gct gaa cag gat cgc aac aca
 25 cgt gaa gtg ttc gct caa gtc aaa caa atg tac aaa acc ccc gca act ttg aaa tat ttt
 ggt ggt ttt aat ttt tca caa ata tta cct gac cct cta aag cca act aag agg tct
 ttt att gag gac ttg ctc ttt aat aag gtg aca ctc gct gat gct ggc ttc atg aag
 caa tat ggc gaa tgc cta ggt gat att aat gct aga gat ctc att tgt gcg cag aag
 30 ttc aat gga ctt aca gtt ttg cca cct ctg ctc act gat gat atg att gct gcc tac
 act gct gct cta gtt agt ggt act gcc act gct gga tgg aca ttt ggt gct ggc gct
 gct ctt caa ata cct ttt gct atg caa atg gca tat agg ttc aat ggc att gga gtt
 acc caa aat gtt ctc tat gag aac caa aaa caa atc gcc aac caa ttt aac aag gcg
 att agt caa att caa gaa tca ctt aca aca aca tca act gca ttg ggc aag ctg caa
 35 gac gtt gtt aac cag aat gct caa gca tta aac aca ctt gtt aaa caa ctt agc tct
 aat ttt ggt gca att tca agt gtg cta aat gat atc ctt tcg cga ctt gat aaa gtc
 gag gcg gag gta caa att gac agg tta att aca ggc aga ctt caa agc ctt caa acc
 tat gta aca caa cta atc agg gct gca aat atc agg gct tct gct aat ctg ctt gct
 gct act aaa atg tct gag tgt gtt ctt gga caa tca aaa aga gtt gac ttt tgt gga
 aag ggc tac cac ctt atg tcc ttc cca caa gca gcc ccg cat ggt gtt gtc ttc cta
 40 cat gtc acg tat gtg cca tcc cag gag agg aac ttc acc aca gca att gtc cca att tgc
 cat gaa ggc aaa gca tac ttc cct cgt gaa ggt gtt ttt gtc ttt aat ggc act tct
 tgg ttt att aca cag agg aac ttc ttt tct cca caa ata att act aca gac aat aca
 ttt gtc tca gga aat tgt gat gtc gtt att ggc atc att aac aac aca gtt tat gat
 cct ctg caa cct gag ctt gac tca ttc aaa gaa gag ctg gac aag tac ttc aaa aat
 45 cat aca tca cca gat gtt gat ctt ggc gac att tca ggc att aac gct tct gtc gtc
 aac att caa aaa gaa att gac cgc ctc aat gag gtc gct aaa aat tta aat gaa tca
 ctc att gac ctt caa gaa ttg gga aaa tat gag caa tat att aaa tgg cct tgg tat
 gtt tgg ctc ggc ttc att gct gga cta att gcc atc gtc atg gtt aca atc ttt ctt
 tgt tgc atg act agt tgt tgc agt tgc ctc aag ggt gca tgc tct tgt ggt tct tgc
 50 tgc aag ttt gat gag

The encoded amino acid sequence of the S polypeptide (SEQ ID NO:14) is:

MFIFLLFLTL	TSGSDLDRCT	TFDDVQAPNY	TQHTSSMRGV	YYPPDEIFRSD	TLYLTQDQLFL	60
PFYSNVTGFH	TINHTFGNPV	IPFKDGIYFA	ATEKSNVVRG	WVFGSTMNNK	SQS VII INNS	120
TNVVIRACNF	ELCDNPFFAV	SKPMGTQTH	MIFDNAFNCT	FEYISDAFSL	DVSEKSGNFK	180
55 HREFVFKNK	DGFLVYVKGY	QPIDVVRDLP	SGFNTLKPIF	KLPLGINITN	FRAILTAFSP	240
AQDIWGTSA	AYFVGYLKPT	TFMLKYDENG	TITDAVDCSQ	NPLAELKCSV	KSFEIDKGIV	300
QTSNFRVVPS	GDVVRFPNIT	NLCPFGEVFN	ATKFPVSYAW	ERKKISNCVA	DYSVLYNSTF	360
FSTFKCYGV	ATKLNNDLCFS	NVYADSFVVK	GDDVRQIAPG	QTGVIADYNY	KLPDDFMGCV	420
LAWNTRNIDA	TSTGNYNYKY	RYLRHGKLKP	FERDISNVPF	SPDGKPCTPP	ALNCYWPPLND	480
60 YGFYTTTGIG	YQPYRVVVL	FELLNAPATV	CGPKLSTDLI	KNQCVNFNFN	GLTGTGVLT	540
SSKRFQPFQQ	FGRDVSDFTD	SVRDPKTSEI	LDISPCSFGG	VSVITPGTNA	SSEVAVLYQD	600
VNCTDVSTAI	HADQLTPAWR	IYSTGNNVFQ	TQAGCLIGAE	HVDTSYECDI	PIGAGICASY	660
HTVSLLRSTS	QKSIVAYTMS	LGADSSIAYS	NNTIAIPTNF	SISITTEVMP	VSMAKTSVDC	720
NMYICGDSTE	CANLLLQYGS	FCTQLNRALS	GIAAEQDRNT	REVFAQVKQM	YKTPTLKYFG	780

5	GFNFSQILPD	PLKPTKRSFI	EDLLFNKVTL	ADAGFMKQYG	ECLGDINARD	LICAQKFNGL	840
	TVLPPLTDD	MIAAYTAALV	SGTATAGWTF	GAGAALQIPF	AMQMAYRFNG	IGVTQNVLYE	900
	NQKQIANQFN	KAISQIQESL	TTTSTALGKL	QDVVNQNAQA	LNTLVQLSS	NFGAISSVLN	960
	DILSRLDKVE	AEVQIDRLIT	GRLQSLQTYV	TQQLIRAAEI	RASANLAATK	MSECVLGQSK	1020
	RVDFCGKGYH	LMSFPQAAPH	GVVFLHVTYV	PSQERNFTTA	PAICHEGKAY	FPREGVVFVN	1080
	GTSWFITQRN	FFSPQIITTD	NTFVSGNCDV	VIGIINNTVY	DPLQPELDSF	KEELDKYFKN	1140
	HTSPDVLDGD	ISGINASVNN	IQKEIDRLNE	VAKNLNESLI	DLQELGKYEQ	YIKWPWYVWL	1200
	GFIAGLIAIV	MVTILLCCMT	SCCSCLKGAC	SCGSCCKFDE	DDSEPVLKGV	KLHYT	1255

Sequences of domains of the S polypeptide (see Figure 6) are set forth below:

10 Domain S1: – amino acids 1-680 of SEQ ID NO:14 which is shown below as

SEQ ID NO:15:

15	MFIFLLFLTL	TSGSDLDRCT	TFDDVQAPNY	TQHTSSMRGV	YYPDEIFRSD	TLYLTQDLFL	60
	PFYSNVTGFGH	TINHTFGNPV	IPFKDGIYFA	ATEKSNVVVG	WVFGSTMNNK	SQSVIIINNS	120
	TNVVIRACNF	ELCDNPFFAV	SKPMGTQHT	MIFDNNAFNCT	FEYISDAFSL	DVSEKSGNFK	180
	HLREFVFKNK	DGFLVYVKGY	QPIDVVRDLP	SGFNTLKPFI	KLPLGINITN	FRAILTAFSP	240
	AQDIWGTSA	AYFVGYKLPT	TFMLKYDENG	TITDAVDCSQ	NPLAELKCSV	KSFEIDKGIIY	300
	QTSNFRVVP	GDVVRFPNIT	NLCPFGEVFN	ATKFPVSYAW	ERKKISNCVA	DYSVLYNSTF	360
	FSTFKCYGV	ATKLNDLCS	NVYADSFVVK	GDDVRQIAPG	QTGVIADYNY	KLPDDFMGCV	420
20	LAWNTRNIDA	TSTGNINYKY	RYLRHGKLRP	FERDISNVPF	SPDGKPCPTP	ALNCYWPLND	480
	YGFYTTTGIG	YQPYRVVVL	FELLNAPATV	CGPKLSTDLI	KNQCVNFNFN	GLTGTGVLTP	540
	SSKRFQPFQQ	FGRDVSDFTD	SVRDPKTSEI	LDISPCSFGG	VSVITPGTNA	SSEAVLYQD	600
	VNCTDVSTAI	HADQLTPAWR	IYSTGNNVFQ	TQAGCLIGAE	HVDTSYECDI	PIGAGICASY	660
	HTVSLLRSTS	QKSIVAYTMS					680

Domain S2 - aa 680-1225 of SEQ ID NO:14 which is shown below as SEQ ID NO:16

25 (residues 1-575):

30	LGADSSIAYS	NNTIAIPTNF	SISITTEVMP	VSMAKTSVDC	NMYICGDSTE	CANLLLQYGS	60
	FCTQLNRALS	GIAAEQDRNT	REVFAQVKQM	YKPTPLKYFG	GFNFSQILPD	PLKPTKRSFI	120
	EDLLFNKVTL	ADAGFMKQYG	ECLGDINARD	LICAQKFNGL	TVLPPLTDD	MIAAYTAALV	180
	SGTATAGWTF	GAGAALQIPF	AMQMAYRFNG	IGVTQNVLYE	NQKQIANQFN	KAISQIQESL	240
	TTTSTALGKL	QDVVNQNAQA	LNTLVQLSS	NFGAISSVLN	DILSRLDKVE	AEVQIDRLIT	300
	GRLQSLQTYV	TQQLIRAAEI	RASANLAATK	MSECVLGQSK	RVDFCGKGYH	LMSFPQAAH	360
	GVVFLHVTYV	PSQERNFTTA	PAICHEGKAY	FPREGVVFVN	GTSWFITQRN	FFSPQIITTD	420
	NTFVSGNCDV	VIGIINNTVY	DPLQPELDSF	KEELDKYFKN	HTSPDVLDGD	ISGINASVNN	480
35	IQKEIDRLNE	VAKNLNESLI	DLQELGKYEQ	YIKWPWYVWL	GFIAGLIAIV	MVTILLCCMT	540
	SCCSCLKGAC	SCGSCCKFDE	DDSEPVLKGV	KLHYT			575

Polypeptide Si overlaps domains S1 and S2 and corresponds to residues 417-816 or SEQ ID

NO:14. This polypeptide is shown below as SEQ ID:17 (aa 1-400):

40	MGCVLAWNTR	NIDATSTGNY	NYKYRYLRHG	KLRPFERDIS	NVPFSPDGKP	CTPPALNCYW	60
	PLNDYGFYTT	TGIGYQPYRV	VVLSFELLNA	PATVCGPKLS	TDLIKNQCVN	FNFNGLTGTG	120
	VLTPSSKRQF	PFQQFGRDVS	DFTDSVRDPK	TSEILDISPC	SFGGVSVITP	GTNASSEVAV	180
	LYQDVNCTDV	STAIHADQLT	PAWRIYSTGN	NVFQTQAGCL	IGAEHVDTSY	ECDIPIGAGI	240
	CASYHTVSLL	RSTSQKSIVA	YTMSLGADSS	IAYSNNTIAI	PTNFSISITT	EVMPVSMAKT	300
	SVDCNMYICG	DSTECANLLL	QYGSFCTQLN	RALSGIAAEQ	DRNTREVFAQ	VKQMYKPTPL	360
45	KYFGGFNFSQ	ILPDPLKPTK	RSFIEDLLFN	KVTLADAGFM			400

The present invention includes homologous sequences to the S polypeptide domains from any other strain of SARS-CoV.

2. The coding sequence for the E (envelope, or “small envelope”) protein (SEQ ID NO:18) is from nt 26117 to 26347 of SEQ ID NO:12, which comprises 231 nt that encode 76 aa’s + stop codon.

SEQ ID NO:18

5 ATG tac tca ttc gtt tcg gaa gaa aca ggt acg tta ata gtt aat agc gta
 ctt ctt ttt ctt gct ttc gtg gta ttc ttg cta gtc aca cta gcc atc ctt
 act gcg ctt cga ttg tgt gcg tac tgc tgc aat att gtt aac gtc agt tta
 gta aaa cca acg gtt tac gtc tac tcg cgt gtt aaa aat ctg aac tct tct
 gaa gga gtt cct gat ctt ctg gtc TAA

10 The encoded amino acid sequence of the E polypeptide (SEQ ID NO:19) is:

MYSFVSEETG TLIVNSVLLF LAFVVFLVLT LAILTALRLC AYCCNIVNVS LVKPTVYVYS
 RVKNLNSSEG VPDLV

60
 76

3. The coding sequence for the M (membrane protein (SEQ ID NO:20) is from nt 26398 to 27063 of SEQ ID NO:12, which comprises 666 nt encoding 221 aa + stop codon.

SEQ ID NO:20

15 ATG gca gac aac ggt act att acc gtt gag gag ctt aaa caa ctc ctg gaa
 caa tgg aac cta gta ata ggt ttc cta ttc cta gcc tgg att atg tta cta
 caa ttt gcc tat tct aat cgg aac agg ttt ttg tac ata ata aag ctt gtt
 ttc ctc tgg ctc ttg tgg cca gta aca ctt gct tgt ttt gtg ctt gct gct
 20 gtc tac aga att aat tgg gtg act ggc ggg att gcg att gca atg gct tgt
 att gta ggc ttg atg tgg ctt agc tac ttc gtt gct tcc ttc agg ctg ttt
 gct cgt acc cgc tca atg tgg tca ttc aac cca gaa aca aac att ctt ctc
 aat gtg cct ctc cgg ggg aca att gtg acc aga ccg ctc atg gaa agt gaa
 25 ctt gtc att ggt gct gtg atc att cgt ggt cac ttg cga atg gcc gga cac
 tcc cta ggg cgc tgt gac att aag gac ctg cca aaa gag atc act gtg gct
 aca tca cga acg ctt tct tat tac aaa tta gga gcg tgc cag cgt gta ggc
 act gat tca ggt ttt gct gca tac aac cgc tac cgt att gga aac tat aaa
 tta aat aca gac cac gcc ggt agc aac gac aat att gct ttg cta gta cag
 TAA

30 The encoded amino acid sequence of the M polypeptide (SEQ ID NO:21) is:

MADNGTITVE ELKQLLEQWN LVIGFLFLAW IMLLQFAYSN RNRFLYIIKL VFLWLLWPVT
 LACFVLAAYV RINWVTGGIA IAMACIVGLM WLSYFVASFR LFARTRSMWS FNPETNILLN
 VPLRGTIVTR PLMESELVIG AVIIRGHLRM AGHSLGRCDI KDLPEITVA TSRTLSYYKL
 GASQRVGTDGS GFAAYNRYRI GNYKLNTDHA GSNDNIALLV Q

60
 120
 180
 221

35 4. The coding sequence for the N (nucleocapsid protein (SEQ ID NO:22) is from nt 28120 to 29388 of SEQ ID NO:12, which comprises 1269 nt encoding 422 aa + stop codon.

SEQ ID NO:22

40 ATG tct gat aat gga ccc caa tca aac caa cgt agt gcc ccc cgc att aca ttt ggt
 gga ccc aca gat tca act gac aat aac cag aat gga gga cgc aat ggg gca agg cca
 aaa cag cgc cga ccc caa ggt tta ccc aat aat act gcg tct tgg ttc aca gct ctc
 act cag cat ggc aag gag gaa ctt cca ctt cgt cga ggc cag ggc gtt cca atc aac
 acc aat agt ggt cca gat gac caa att ggc tac tac cga aga gct acc cga cga gtt
 cgt ggt ggt gac ggc aca atg aac gag ctc agc ccc aca tgg tac ttc tat tac cta
 gga act ggc cca gaa gct tca ctt ccc tac ggc gct aac aaa gaa ggc atc gta tgg
 45 gtt gca act gag gga gcc ttg aat aca ccc aaa gac cac att ggc acc cgc aat cct
 aat aac aat gct gcc acc gtc cta caa ctt cct caa gga aca aca ttg cca aaa ggc

5 ttc tac gca gag gga agc aga ggc ggc agt caa gcc tct tct cgc tcc tca tca cgt
 agt cgc ggt aat tca aga aat tca act cct ggc agc agt agg gga aat tct cct gct
 cga atg gct agc gga ggt ggt gaa act gcc ctc gcg cta ttg ctg cta gac aga ttg
 aac cag ctt gag agc aaa gtt tct ggt aaa ggc caa caa caa ggc caa act gtc
 act aag aaa tct gct gct gag gca tct aaa aag cct cgc caa aaa cgt act gcc aca
 aaa cag tac aac gtc act caa gca ttt ggg aga cgt ggt cca gaa caa acc caa gga
 aat ttc ggg gac caa gac cta atc aga caa gga act gat tac aaa cat tgg ccg caa
 att gca caa ttt gct cca agt gcc tct gca ttc ttt gga atg tca cgc att ggc atg
 gaa gtc aca cct tcg gga aca tgg ctg act tat cat gga gcc att aaa ttg gat gac
 10 aaa gat cca caa ttc aaa gac aac gtc ata ctg ctg aac aag cac att gac gca tac
 aaa aca ttc cca cca aca gag cct aaa aag gac aaa aag aaa aag act gat gaa gct
 cag cct ttg ccg cag aca caa aag cag ccc act gtg act ctt ctt cct gcg gct
 gac atg gat gat ttc tcc aga caa ctt caa aat tcc atg agt gga gct tct gct gat
 tca act cag gca **TAA**

15 The encoded amino acid sequence of the N polypeptide (SEQ ID NO:23) is:

MSDNGPQSNQ	RSAPRITFGG	PTDSTDNNQN	GGRNGARPQKQ	RRPQGLPNNT	ASWFTALTQH	60
GKEELRFPRG	QGPINTNSG	PDDQIGYYRR	ATRRVRGGDG	KMKELSPRWW	FYYLGTGPEA	120
SLPYGANKEG	IVWVATEGAL	NTPKDHHIGTR	NPNNNAATVL	QLPQGTTLPK	GFYAEGSRGG	180
SQASSRSSSR	SRGNSRNSTP	GSSRGNSPAR	MASGGGETAL	ALLLLDRLNQ	LESKVSGKGQ	240
20 QQQGQTVTKK	SAAEASKKPR	QKRTATKQYN	VTQAFGRRGP	EQTQGNFGDQ	DLIRQGTDYK	300
HWPQIAQFAP	SASAFFGMSR	IGMEVTPSGT	WLTYHGAIKL	DDKDPQFKDN	VILLNKHIDA	360
YKTFPPTEPK	KDKKKKTDEA	QPLPQRQKKQ	PTVTLLPAAD	MDDFSRQLQN	SMSGASADST	420
QA						422

pcDNA3-CRT/N (SEQ ID NO:24)

Vector sequence (UPPERCASE)

CRT: *lower case/italic*N protein: lower case/bold/underscored

5

	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	
1	GACGGATCGG	GAGATCTCCC	GATCCCCTAT	GGTGCACCTCT	CAGTACAATC	TGCTCTGATG	CCGCATAGTT	AAGCCAGTAT	80
81	CTGCTCCCTG	CTTGTGTGTT	GGAGGTGCGT	GAGTAGTGGG	CGAGCAAAAT	TTAAGCTACA	ACAAGGCAAG	GCTTGACCGA	160
161	CAATTGGATG	AAGAATCTGC	TTAGGGTTAG	GGGTTTGGG	CTGCTTCGGG	ATGTACGGG	CAGATATACTG	CGTTGACATT	240
241	GATTATTGAC	TAGTTATTAA	TAGTTAATCAA	TTACGGGGTC	ATTAGTTCAT	AGCCCCATA	TGGAGTTCCG	CGTTACATAA	320
321	CTTAACGGTAA	ATGGCCCGCC	TGGCTGACCG	CCCAACGACC	CCGGCCATT	GACGTCAAATA	ATGACGTATG	TTCCCATAGT	400
401	AACGCCAATA	GGGACTTTCC	ATTGACGTCA	ATGGGTGAG	TATTACGGT	AAACTGCCA	CTTGGCAGTA	CATCAAGTGT	480
481	ATCATATGCC	AAGTAGGCC	CTTATTGACG	TCAATGACGG	TAATGGCCC	GCCTGGCATT	ATGCCAGTA	CATGACCTTA	560
561	TGGGACITTC	CTACTTGGCA	GTACATCTAC	GTATTAGTC	TCGGTATTAC	CATGGTGTATG	CGGTTTGGC	AGTACATCAA	640
641	TGGGCGTGGG	TAGGGTTTG	ACTCACGGGG	ATTCCAAGT	CTCCACCCA	TTGACGTCAA	TGGGAGTTG	TTTGGCACC	720
721	AAAATCAACG	GGACCTTCCA	AAATGTCGTA	ACAACCTCGC	CCCATTTGACG	CAAATGGGGC	GTAGGGTGT	ACGGTGGGAG	800
801	GTCTTATAAA	GCAGAGCTCT	CTGGCTAACT	AGAGAACCA	CTGCTTACTG	GCCTATCGAA	ATTAAATACGA	CTCACTATAG	880
881	GGAGGCCCCA	GCTGGCTAGC	GTAAACCGG	GCCCTCTAGA	atgtgtctcc	ctgtgcgcgt	gctgtctggc	ctgtctggcc	960
961	tgggccgcgc	cgagccgcgc	gtctacttca	aggaggagt	tctggacgga	gatgggttga	ccgagcgtg	gatcgaaatcc	1040
1041	aaacaacaatg	ccgattttgg	caatttcgtc	ctcagttcgg	gcaaggttcta	cggcgatcag	gagaaaatata	aagggtgtca	1120
1121	gaccaggccag	gacgcccgcgt	tctacgccc	gtcggcccgta	ttagccgt	ttagcaacaa	ggcccgacca	ctggcggccaa	1200
1201	agtttcacgt	gaaacacgag	cagaacattg	actgggggg	cgctacgt	agctgttttc	cgccggccct	ggaccaggaa	1280
1281	gacatgcacg	gggactctga	gtacaacatc	atgtttgtc	ctgacatcty	tggcccccgg	accaaaaagg	ttcacgtcat	1360
1361	cttcaactac	aggggcaaaa	acgtgtctgt	caacaaggac	atccgttgca	aggacgacga	gttcacacac	ctgracacgc	1440
1441	tgatgtcg	gcccggacaaac	acgtatgtgg	ttaagatgt	caacaggccag	gtggaggctgg	gtctcccggaa	ggatgtactgg	1520
1521	gacttctcac	cccccaagaa	gataaaggac	ccagatgtct	cggactctg	cgactgggac	gagctgggca	agatcgacga	1600
1601	ccccacggac	tccaaaggcc	aggacttggaa	caagcccgg	cacatcccc	acccggacgc	gagaaggccc	gaagacttgg	1680
1681	acgaaagaaat	ggacggggag	tggggccgc	cgtgtattca	gaccccgag	tacaagggtg	atgtggaaaggc	gccccggatc	1760
1761	gacaacccg	attacaagg	cacttgtatc	cacccggaaa	tcgacaaccc	cgagactctg	cccgacgtta	acatctatgc	1840
1841	ctacgacagc	tttggccgtgc	tggctttggaa	cctctggcag	gtcaaggctg	gcaccatctt	cgacaaccc	ctcatccca	1920
1921	acgatggggc	gtacggcagag	gagttttggca	acgagacgtg	gggcgtcacc	aagacggccg	agaaggcgtat	gaaagacaag	2000
2001	caggacgagg	agcaggccgt	gaaaggaggag	gaggaggaga	agaaggcggaa	ggaggaggag	gaggccgggg	aggacgagga	2080
2081	ggacaaygac	gacaaggagg	acgaggatga	ggagggatga	gacaaggagg	ggagggagg	ggggccgggg	ggggccgggg	2160
2161	ccaaaggacaa	gctgttagGAA	TTCAATGTCG	ataatggacc	ccaatcaac	caacgtatgt	cccccccgat	tacatrttgt	2240
2241	ggacccacag	attcaactga	caataaccatg	aatggaggac	gcaatggggc	aaggccaaaa	cagcggccac	cccaagggttt	2320
2321	acccaataat	actgcgttt	gttccacagc	tctcactcg	catggcaagg	aggaacttag	attccctcgaa	ggccaggccg	2400
2401	ttcccaatcaa	caccaatgt	gttcccaatgt	accatccatgt	ctactaccgaa	agagtcaccc	gacgaggatgg	tgttgtgtgac	2480
2481	ggccaaaatgt	ttcccaatgt	ttcccaatgt	ttcccaatgt	acttgcgttt	ttcccaatgt	ttcccaatgt	ttcccaatgt	2560
2561	taacaaaagaa	ggccatgtat	gggttgcac	ttggggatcc	ttggggatcc	ttggggatcc	ttggggatcc	ttggggatcc	2640
2641	ataacaatgtc	ttccacacgt	ttccacacgt	ttccacacgt	ttccacacgt	ttccacacgt	ttccacacgt	ttccacacgt	2720
2721	ggcgtcaag	cctctcatca	ctctctcatca	ctctctcatca	ctctctcatca	ctctctcatca	ctctctcatca	ctctctcatca	2800

2801	ttctccgtct	cgaatggct	gcgagggtgg	tgaaactgcc	ctcgcgctat	tgcgtctaga	caatttgaac	cagtttggaa	2880
2881	gcaaaqtttc	tggttaaaggc	caacaacaac	aaggccaaac	tgtcactaag	ctgaggcatt	taaaaaggcct	2960	
2961	cgccaaaaac	qitactggccac	aaaacagtac	aacgtcactc	aagcatttgg	gagacgttgtt	ccagaacaaa	ccaaaggaaa	3040
3041	tttcggggac	caagacctaa	ttagacaagg	aactgtattac	aaacattggc	cggaaatttg	acaatttttgt	ccaagtgcct	3120
3121	ctgcatttt	tggatgtca	cgtattggca	tggatgtca	acccatcgaa	acatgtggc	cttacatgg	agccatrtaaa	3200
3201	tttgatgaca	aagatccaca	attcaaaqac	aacgtcatac	tgtgaaacaa	gtcataatgg	gcataaaaaa	cattccacc	3280
3281	aacagagcct	aaaaggaca	aaaaggaca	gactgtatgg	gctcaggcctt	tgccgcagag	acaaaaggaa	cagcccaactg	3360
3361	tgactttct	tcctgtggct	gacatggatg	atttctcag	acaactcaa	aattccatga	gttggagcttc	tgtgtatcca	3440
3441	actcaggcag	gttccaaagct	tggcccgaa	caaaaactca	tctcagaaga	ggatcttgat	accatcatca	3520	
3521	TCATTCAT	TGAGTTAAA	CGGTCTCCAG	CTTAAGTTTA	AACCGCTGTAT	CAGCCTCGAC	TGTCGCCCTCT	AGTGGCCAGC	3600
3601	CATCTGTGT	TTGGCCCCCTCC	CCCGTGCCTT	CTTGTGACCT	GGAAAGGTGCC	ACTCCCACTG	TCCCTTCTA	ATAAAATGAG	3680
3681	GAATTTGCA	CGCATTGCT	GAGTAGGTGT	CATTCTATTTC	TGGGGGGTGG	GGTGGGGCAG	GACAGCAAGG	GGGAGGATTG	3760
3761	GGAAAGACAA	ATCAGGCATG	CTGGGGATGC	GGTGGGCTCT	ATGGCTTCTG	AGGGCTTCTG	AACCACTGTT	GGCTCTAGGG	3840
3841	GGTATCCCCA	CGGCCCTGT	AGGGCCAT	TAAGCGGGC	GGGTGTTGGT	GTACCGGGCA	GGGTGACCGC	TACACTTGGC	3920
3921	AGCGCCCTAG	TTCGGCTCC	TTTCGCTTTC	TTCCCTTCTC	TTCTGCCAC	TTTCCCCGTC	TTTCCCCGTC	AAGCTCTAA	4000
4001	TCGGGGGCTC	CCTTAAAGGGT	TCCGATTTAG	TGCTTTACGG	CACCTCGACC	CCAAAAAAACT	TGAATTAGGGT	GATGGTTCAC	4080
4081	GTAGTGGGCC	ATCGGCCCC	ATGACGGTTT	TTGCGCCCTT	GACGTTGGAG	TCCACGTTCT	TTAAATAGTGG	ACTCTTGTTC	4160
4161	CAAACCTCAA	CCCTATCTCG	GTCTTATCTT	TTGATTATA	AGGGATTTTG	CCGATTTCGG	CCTATTGGTT	4240	
4241	AAAATTAAAC	CTGATTAAAC	CGCGAATTAA	CATGCATCTC	TTCTGTGGAA	TGTGTGTCAG	TTAGGGTGTG	GAAAGTCCCC	4320
4321	AGGCTCCCCA	GCAGGCAAGAA	GTATGCAAAG	TCAATTAGTC	AATTAGTCAG	CAACCAAGG	TGAAAGTCC	CCAGGGCTCC	4400
4401	CAGCAGGCAAG	AAGTATGCAA	AGCATGCACT	CCATTCTCCG	AGCAACCATA	GTCCCGCCCC	TAACTCCGCC	CATCCCCCCC	4480
4481	CTAACTCCGC	CCAGTTCGGC	CCCCATGGCT	GACTAATTTC	TTTATTATTC	GCAGAGGCCG	AGGGGCCG	AGGGCCCTC	4560
4561	TGCCCTCTGAG	ATGAGTGTAGG	AGGCTTTTTT	GGAGGCCTAG	GCTTTCGAT	ATTGAAACAG	AAAGGCTCCC	GGAGGTGTG	4640
4641	TATCCATTTC	CGGATCTGAT	CAAGAGACAG	GATGAGGATC	GTTTCGAT	ATTGAAACAG	ATGGATTGCA	CCGAGGTCTCT	4720
4721	CCGGCCGCTT	GGGGGGAGAG	GCTATTCGGC	TATGACTGGG	CACAAACAGAC	AATGGGTGTC	TCTGATGCCG	CCGTGTTCCG	4800
4801	GCTGTCAGGC	CAGGGGGGCC	CGGTTCTTTT	TGTCAAGACC	GACCTGTCG	GTGCCCCGAA	TGAACCTGAG	GACGAGGCCAG	4880
4881	CGGGCTATCC	GTGGCTGGCC	ACGAAGGGGG	TTCCCTGGCC	AGCTGTGTC	GACGTTGTC	CTGAAGGGGG	AAGGGACTGG	4960
4961	CTGCTATTGG	GGCAAGTGTCC	GGGGAGGAT	CTCTGTGATCC	GGTACCTGC	CTCACCTTGC	TCCTGCGAG	AAAGTATCCA	5040
5041	TGCAATGCCG	CGGCTGCATA	CGCTTGTATCC	GAGTTCTGC	CCATTGACCC	ACCAAGGGAA	ACATCGCATC	GAGCGAGCAC	5120
5121	GTACTCGGAT	GGAAAGCCGGT	CTTGTGATC	AGGATGATC	GGAGCAAGAG	CATCAGGGGC	TCGGGCCAGC	CGAACGTGTT	5200
5201	GCAGGGCTCA	AGGGCGCAT	GCCCGACGGC	GAGGATCTCG	TGCTGACCCA	TGGCGATGCC	TGCTTGGCGA	ATATCATGGT	5280
5281	GGAAAATGGC	CGCTTTCTG	GATTCATCGA	CTGGGGCTGG	CGGACCGCTA	TCAGGACATA	GGTTGGCTA	5360	
5361	CCCGTGTAT	TGCTGAAGAG	CTTGGGGCG	AATGGGGCTGA	CGGCTTCTC	GTGCTTCTG	GTATGCGCC	TCCCGATTTCG	5440
5441	CAGCGCATCG	CCTTCTATCG	CCTCTTGCAC	GAGTTCTCT	GAGGGGGACT	CTGGGGTCTG	AAATGACCGA	CCAAGGGACG	5520
5521	CCCAACCTGC	CATCAGGAGA	TTTCCGATTC	ACGGCCGGCT	TCTATGAAGG	GTTGGGCTTC	GGAAATCGTTT	TCCGGGGACG	5600
5601	CGGCTGGATG	ATCCTCAGC	GGGGGATCT	CATGCTGGAG	TTCTTCGCC	ACCCCAACTT	GTTTATTGCA	GCTTATAATG	5680
5681	GTACAAATAA	AAGCAAATG	ATACAAATT	TCACAAATAA	AGCATTTTTT	TCACTGCATT	CTAGTTGGTGG	TTTGTCCAAA	5760
5761	CTCATCAATG	TATCTTATCA	TGTCTGTATA	CGTCGACCT	CTAGCTAGAG	CTTGGGTAA	TCATGGTCAT	AGCTGTTTCC	5840
5841	TGTTGAAAT	TGTTATCCGC	TCACAAATTCC	ACACAACATA	CGAGCCGGAA	GCATAAAGTG	TAAAGCCTGG	GGTGGCTTAAT	5920
5921	GAGTGAGCTA	ACTCACATTA	ATTGCGTTGC	GCTCACTGCC	CGCTTCCAG	TGTTGAAACC	TGTCGTGCCA	GCTGCAATTAA	6000
6001	TGAATCGGCC	AACGGCGGGG	GAGGGGGGGT	TTGCGTATTG	GGCGCTCTTC	CGCTTCTGACT	CGCTGCGCTC	6080	
6081	GGTCGTTTCCG	CTGCGGGGAG	CGGTATCAGC	TCACTAAAG	GGGTAAATAC	GATAACGGCAG	6160		
6161	GAAAAGAACAT	GTGAGGCAAA	GGCCAGGAA	AGGCCAGGAA	CGTAAAAAG	GCCGGCTTGC	TGGCTTTT	CCATAGGCTC	6240
6241	CGCCCCCTG	ACGAGCATCA	CAAAAATCGA	CGCTCAAGTC	AAACCCGACAA	AGAGGTGGCG	AAACCCGAGCA	GACTATAAA	6320

6321	GTTCCTCCCT	GGAAAGCTCC	TGTTGGCTC	TCCTGTTCCG	ACCTGCCGC	TTACCGATA	CTTGTCCGCC	TTTCTCCCTT	6400
6401	CGGGAAAGCGT	GGCGCTTCT	CATAGCTCAC	GCTTAGGTA	TCTCAGTTCG	GTGTAGTCG	TTGCTCCAA	GCTGGGCTGT	6480
6481	GTGCAAGAAC	CCCCGGTCA	GCCGACCGC	TGCGCCTAT	CCGGTAACTA	TGCTCTGAG	TCCAACCGG	TAAGACAGA	6560
6561	CTTATGCCA	CTGGCAGCAG	CCACTGGTAA	CAGGATTAGC	AGAGCGAGGT	ATGTAGGGG	TGCTACAGAG	TTCTTGAAGT	6640
6641	GGTGGCTAA	CTACGGCTAC	ACTAGAAGAA	CAGTATTGG	TATCTGGCT	CTGCTGAAGC	CAGTTACCTT	CGAAAAAAAGA	6720
6721	GTGGTAGCT	CTTGATCCGG	CAAACAAACC	ACCGCTGGTA	GGGGTGGTT	TTTGTGTC	AAGCAGCAGA	TTACGGCGAG	6800
6801	AAAAAAAGGA	TCTCAAGAAG	ATCCCTTGT	GGGTCTGAGC	CTCAGTGGAA	CGAAAACCTA	CGTTAAAGGGA	6880	
6881	TTTGGTCAT	GAGATTATCA	AAAAGGATCT	TCACTAGAT	CCCTTTAAAT	TAAAATGAA	GTTTAAATC	AATCTAAAGT	6960
6961	ATATATGAGT	AAACTGGTC	TGACAGTTAC	CAATGCTAA	TCAGTGGAGC	ACCTATCTCA	GGGATCTGTC	TATTCGTTTC	7040
7041	ATCCATAGTT	GCCTGACTCC	CGGTGCTGTA	GATAACTACG	ATACGGAGG	GCCTACATC	TGGCCCCAGT	GCTGCAATGA	7120
7121	TACCGCAGA	CCCACGCTCA	CGGGCTCCAG	ATTATCAGC	AATAAACCG	CCAGCGGAA	GGGCCGAGCG	CAGAAGTGGT	7200
7201	CCTGCAACTT	TATCCGGCTC	CATCCAGTCT	ATTAAATTGTT	GCGGGAAAGC	TAGAGTAAGT	AGTTTCGCCAG	TTAATAGTTT	7280
7281	GGC CAACGTT	GTGGCCATTG	CTACAGGCAT	CCTGGTGTCA	CGCTCGTCGT	TTGGTATGGC	TTCATTAGC	TCCGGTTCCC	7360
7361	AACGATCAAG	GGGAGTGTACA	TGATCCCCCA	TGTTGTGCAA	AAAAGGGTT	AGCTCCCTTCG	GTCCTCCGAT	CGTTGTCAGA	7440
7441	AGTAAGTGG	CCGAGTGT	ATCACTCATG	GTTATGGCAG	CACTGCATAA	TTCTCTTAAT	GTCACTGCCAT	CGGTAAAGATG	7520
7521	CTTTTCTGT	ACTGGTAGT	ACTCAACCAA	GTCAATTCTGA	GAATAGTGTAA	TGCGGGGAC	GAGTTGCTCT	TGCCCCGGCGT	7600
7601	CAATACGGGA	TAATACCGCG	CCACATAGCA	GAACCTTAA	AGTGCTCATC	ATTGGAAAAC	GTTCCTCGGG	GCGAAAACACTC	7680
7681	TCAAGGATCT	TACCGCTGTT	GAGATCCAGT	TCGATGTAAAC	CCACTCGTGC	ACCCAACACTGA	TCTTCAGCAT	CTTTTACCTT	7760
7761	CACCAAGGT	TCTGGGTGAG	AAAAAACAGG	AAGGCAAAAT	GCGCAAAAAA	AGGGAAATAAG	GGGGACACGG	AAATGTGAA	7840
7841	TACTCATACT	CTTCCTTTT	CAATATTAA	GAAGCATTAA	TCAGGGTTAT	TGTCTCATGA	GGGGATAACAT	ATTGGAATGT	7920
7921	ATTAGAAAAA	ATAAACAAAT	AGGGGTTCCG	CGCACATTC	CCCGAAAAGT	GCCACCTGAC	GTCC		7983

| 10 | 20 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80 |

pcDNA3-S (Spike) (SEQ ID NO:25)

Vector sequence, pcDNA3.1 (+) in UPPERCASE

Spike(S) protein sequence (lower case/ **bold/underscored)**

1	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80
1	GACGGATCGG	GAGATCTCCC	GATCCCTAT	GGTGCACCTCT	CAGTACAATC	TGCTCTGATG	CCGCATAGTT	AAGCCAGTAT
81	CTGCTCCCTG	CTTGTGTGTT	GGAGGTGCGT	GAGTAGTGGC	CGAGCAAAAT	TTAAGCTACA	ACAAGGCAAG	GCTTGAACCGA
161	CAATTGCTATG	AAGAATCTGC	TTAGGGTTAG	GCGTTTGGCG	CTGCTTCGG	ATGTACGGGC	CAGATAATCG	CGTTGACATT
241	GATTATTGAC	TAGTTTAA	TAGTAATCAA	TTACGGGGTC	ATTAGTTCAT	AGCCCATATA	TGGAAGTTCG	CGTTACATAA
321	CTTACGGTAA	ATGGCCGCC	TGGCTGACCC	CCAACGACC	CCGGCCCAT	GACGTCAATA	ATGACGTATG	TTCCCCTAGT
401	AACGCCAATA	GGGACTTTCC	ATTGACGTCA	ATGGGGAG	TATTTACGGT	AAACTGCCA	CTTGGCAGTA	CATCAAGTGT
481	ATCATATGCC	AAGTAGGCC	CCTATTGACG	TCAATGACGG	TAATGGCCC	GCCTGGCATT	ATGCCCACTA	CATGACCTTA
561	TGGGACTTTC	CTACTTGGCA	GTACATCTAC	GTATTAGTC	TCGCTTATTAC	CATGGTGTG	CGGTTTGGC	AGTACATCAA
641	TGGGGCTGGA	TAGCGGGTTG	ACTCACGGGG	ATTTCCTAAAGT	CTCCACCCCCA	TTGACGTCAA	TGGGAGTTTG	TTTGGGACCC
721	AAAATCAACG	GGACATTCCA	AAAATGTGCTA	ACAACTCCGC	CCCATTTGACG	CAAATGGCG	GTAGGGGTG	ACGGTGGGAG
801	GTCTATATAA	GCAGAGCTCT	CTGGCTAACT	AGGAACCCA	CTGCTTACTG	GCTTATCGAA	ATTAAATACGA	CTCACTATAG
881	GGAGACCCAA	GCTGGCTAGC	GTTCCTAAACTT	AAGCTTGGTA	CCGAGCTGG	ATCCCACTTAC	tattttcttat	tattttcttat

4481	caagaattgg	gaaaatatgg	gcaatataatt	aatggcctt	ggatgttgg	qctcggttgc	atttgctggac	taattggccat	4560
4561	cgtcatatgg	ttcaatcttgc	tttgttgcat	gactagtgt	tgcaagggtc	tcaagggtgc	atgcctctgt	ggttctctgt	4640
4641	gcgatgttga	tcttagccat	tcttagccat	tctcaagg	tgtcaattaa	cattacacat	aagaatttc	cattacacat	4720
4721	GCACAGTGGC	GGCCGCTCGA	GTCAGGGG	CCGGTTAA	CCGCTGATC	AGCCTGACT	GTGCCCTCTA	GTGCCAGGC	4800
4801	ATCTGTGTT	TGCCCTCCC	CCGTGCTTC	CTTGACCTG	GAAGGTGCA	CCTCCACTGT	CCTTCCCTAA	TAAAATGAGG	4880
4881	AAATTGCACTC	GCATTTGCTG	AGTAGGTGTC	ATTCTATCT	GGGGGGTGG	GTGGGGCAGG	ACAGCAAGGG	GGAGGATTTG	4960
4961	GAAGACAATA	GCAGGCATG	TGGGATGCG	GTGGGCTCTA	TGGCTTCTGA	GGGGAAAGA	ACCGAGCTGGG	GCTCTAGGGG	5040
5041	GTATCCCCAC	GGCCCTCTGA	GGGGCATT	AAGGGGGCG	GGTGTGGTGG	TTACGGCAG	CGTGACCCGCT	ACACTTGGCA	5120
5121	GGCCCTAGC	GCCCCCTCCT	TTGCCTTCT	TCCCTCTCTT	TCTGCCACG	TTGCCGGCT	TTCGGCTCA	AGCTCTAAAT	5200
5201	CGGGGGCTCC	CTTAGGGTT	CCGATTTAGT	GCTTAGGGC	ACCTCGACCC	CAAAAAACTT	GATTAGGGT	ATGGTTACG	5280
5281	TAGTGGCCA	TGCCCCTGAT	AGACGGTTTT	TGCCCCTTG	ACGTTGGAT	CCACGTTCTT	TAATAGTGG	CTCTTGTCC	5360
5361	AAACTGGAAC	AAACTCAAC	CCTATCTCGG	TCTATTCTT	TGATTATCAA	GGGATTTTGC	CGATTTTGGC	CTATTGGTTA	5440
5441	AAAATGAGC	TGATTAAAC	AAAATTAAC	GCGAAATTAA	TCTGTGGAT	GTGTGTCACT	TAGGGTGTGG	AAAGTCCCCA	5520
5521	GGCTCCCCAG	CAGGAGAAAG	TATGCAAAGC	ATGCATCTCA	ATTAGTCAGC	AACCAGTGT	GGAAAGTCCC	CAGGCTCCCC	5600
5601	AGCAGGAGA	AGTATGCAA	GCATGCATCT	CAATTAGTC	GCAACCATAG	TCCCAGCCCC	AACCTGGCCC	ATCCCAGCCC	5680
5681	TAACCTCGCC	CAGTCCGCC	CATTCTCCG	CCCATGGCTG	ACTAATTTT	TTTATTATATG	CAGAGGCCGA	GGCCGCCCT	5760
5761	GCCTCTGAGC	TATCCAGAA	GTAGTGAGGA	GGCTTTTTTG	GAGGCCCTAGG	CTTTTGCAA	AAGCTCCGG	GAGCTGTAT	5840
5841	ATCCATTTC	GGATCTGATC	AAGAGACAGG	ATGAGGATCG	TTTCGATGA	TTGAACAAAGA	TGGATTGCAC	GCAGGTTCTC	5920
5921	CGGGCGTTG	GGGGAGGG	CTATTCTGGG	ATGACTGGG	ACAACAGACA	ATCGGGCTGCT	CTGATGCCGC	CGTGTCCGG	6000
6001	CTGTCAGGCC	AGGGGGCCC	GGTCTTTTT	GTCAAGACCG	ACCTGTCGG	TGCCCTGAAT	GAACCTGAGG	ACGAGGAGC	6080
6081	GGGGCTATCG	TGGCTGGCCA	CGACGGGGGT	TCCCTGGCA	GCTGTGCTCG	ACGTTGTCAC	TGAAGGGGA	AGGGACTGGC	6160
6161	TGCTATTGGG	CGAAGTGGCCG	GGCAGGATC	TCTGTCTATC	TCACCTTGCT	CTCTGCCGAGA	AAGTATCCAT	CATGGCTGAT	6240
6241	GCATATGGC	GGCTGCAAC	GCTACCTGGC	GCTACCTGGC	CATTGACCA	CCAAGGCAA	CATGGGCTGCT	ACGAGGACG	6320
6321	TACTCGGATG	GAAGCCGGTC	TTGTCATCA	GGATGATCTG	GACGAAGAGC	ATCAGGGGCT	CGGGCCAGCC	GAACTGTTCG	6400
6401	CCAGGCTCAA	GGCGCTCATG	CCGACGGCG	AGGATCTCGT	CGTGAACCAT	GGCGATGCCT	GCTGTGGCAA	TATCATGGTG	6480
6481	AAAATGGCC	GCTTTCTGG	ATTATCGAC	TGTGGGGCC	TGGGTGTGGC	GGACCGCTAT	CAGGACATAG	CGTGGCTAC	6560
6561	CGGTGATATT	GCTGAAGAGC	TTGGGGCGA	ATGGGCTGAC	CGGTTCTCTG	TGCTTTACGG	TATCGCCGCT	CCGGATTGCG	6640
6641	AGGCATCGC	CTTCTATCGC	CTTCTTGACG	AGTTCTCTG	AGCGGGACTC	TGGGGTTCGA	AATGACCCGAC	CAAGCGACG	6720
6721	CCAACCTGCC	ATCACGAGAT	TTGCAATTCA	CCGGCCGCTT	CTATGAAAGG	TTGGGCTTCG	GAATCGTTT	CGGGGAGGCC	6800
6801	GGCTGGATGA	TCTCCAGCG	CGGGGATCTC	ATGCTGGAGT	TCTTGCCTCA	CCCCAACCTT	CTTATAATGG	CTTATAATGG	6880
6881	TTACAAATAA	AGCAATAGCA	TCAAAATT	CACAAATAAT	GCATTTTTT	CACTGCACTT	TAGTTGTGGT	TTGTCAAAC	6960
6961	TCACTAATG	ATCTTATCAT	GTCGTATAC	CGTCGACTC	TAAGCTAGAC	TTGGCGTAAT	CATGGTCTCTA	GCTGTCTCT	7040
7041	GTGTGAAATT	GTTATCCGCT	CACAAATTCA	CACAAACATAC	GAGCGGGAAAG	CATAAAATGTT	AAAGCCCTGGG	GTGCCTAATG	7120
7121	AGTAGGCTAA	CTCACATTA	TTGCGTTGCC	CTCACTGCC	GCTTCCAGT	CGGGAAACCT	GTGTTGCCAG	CTGCATTAAAT	7200
7201	GAATCGGCCA	ACGGGGGGG	AGAGGGGGT	TGCGTATTGG	GGCGTCTTCC	GCTTCCCTGC	TCACTGACTC	GCTGCGCTCG	7280
7281	GTGTTGGGC	TGCGGGAGC	GGTATCAGCT	CACTAAAGG	CGGTAATACG	GTTCATCCACA	GAATCAGGGG	ATAACGAGG	7360
7361	AAAGAACATG	TGAGCAAAG	GCCAGAAA	GCCAGGGAAC	CGTAAAAGG	CGGCGTTGCT	GGCGTTTTTC	CATAGGCC	7440
7441	GCCCCCTG	CGGCACTAC	AAAATCGAC	GCTCAAGTCA	GAGGTGGCGA	AACCCGACAG	GACTATAAG	ATACCAAGGC	7520
7521	TTTCCCCCTG	GAAGCTCCCT	CGTGGCTCT	CCTGGCCGAT	CCCTGGCCGAT	TACGGGATAC	CTGTCGGCC	TTCTCCCC	7600
7601	GGGAGGGCTG	GCGCTTCTC	ATAGCTCAGC	CTGAGGTTAT	CTCAGTTCTG	TGAGGTCGT	CTGGGCTCAAG	CTGGGCT	7680
7681	TGCAAGAAC	CCCCGTTAG	CCCGACCGCT	GCGCCTTATC	CGGTAATCT	CGTCTTGAAT	CCAAACCCGGT	AAGACACGAC	7760
7761	TTATCGCCAC	TGGCAGCAGC	CACTGGTAAC	AGGATTAGCA	GAGCAGGAGTA	TCTTGAAGTG	TCTTGAAGTG	TCTTGAAGTG	7840
7841	GTGGCCTAAC	TACGGCTAAC	CTAGAAGAAC	AGTATTGGT	ATCTGGCTC	TGCTGAAGCC	AGTACCTTC	GGAAAAAGAG	7920
7921	TTGGTAGCTC	TTGATCCGGC	AAACAAACCA	CCGCTGGTAG	CGGTTTTTTT	GTTCAGGATTC	AGCAGATTAC	GGCGAAGAAG	8000

pcDNA3-S1 comprises the first domain of the S (spike) protein (SEQ ID NO:26):

Vector pcDNA3.1(+) (UPPERCASE nt's)
S1: Lower case/**bold**/underscored

pcDNA3-CRT/S1 construct comprising the human CRT sequence and S1 domain of the SARS-CoV S protein: (SEQ ID NO:27)

pcDNAs3.1(+)vector (from Invitrogen) – sequence both 5' and 3' of the CR1 and S1 sequences: **UPPERCASE nt's**
CR1 sequence : *lower case/italic*
S1 sequence – **lower case, bold/underscored**

	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	
1	GACGGATCGG	GAGATCTCCC	GATCCCCTAT	GGTGCACCT	CAGTACAATC	TGCTCTGATG	CCGCATAGTT	AAGCCAGTAT	80
81	CTGCTCCCTG	CTTGTGTGTT	GGAGGTGCT	GAGTAGTGGC	CGAGGCAAAAT	TTAAGCTACA	ACAAGGCAAG	GCTTGGCCGA	160

3681	ttttaaatgc	accggccacg	gtttgtggac	caaattatc	cactgaccct	attaagaacc	agtgtgtcaa	tttttaatttt	3760
3761	aatggactca	ctggactcg	tgtttaact	ccttcccaa	agagatttca	accattcaa	caatttggcc	gtgtgtttc	3840
3841	tgttttact	gattccgttc	gagatccaa	aacatctaa	tttacatcaa	atattagaca	tttacatcg	ctcttttgg	99tgtaatgt
3921	taatraccc	tggaaacaat	gcttcatctg	aagtgtgt	tctatataaa	gatgttaact	gactgtatgt	ttctacagca	4000
4001	attcatcgag	atcaactcac	accagcttg	cgcattattt	ctactggaaa	caatgttttc	cagactcaag	caggctgtct	4080
4081	tataggact	gagcatgtcg	acacccatca	tgtgtggac	attccatattt	gagctggcat	ttgtgtctgt	taccatcacg	4160
4161	ttttttttttt	acgttagtact	aggccaaaaat	ctatgtggc	tttatactatg	tcttaaaatgt	ttttaaaatgt	tcttgagata	TCTGCAGATA
4241	TGGGGCCGC	TCGAGTCTAG	AGGGCCGGT	TAACCCGGT	GATCAGCCTC	GAATGTGCC	TCTAGTTGCC	AGCCATCTGT	4240
4321	TGTTTGGCCC	TCCCCGGCC	CTTCCCTGAC	CTTGGAAAGGT	GCACACTCCC	CTGTCCTTTC	CTAATAAAT	GAGGAATTG	4320
4401	CATGGCATTG	TCTGAGTAGG	TGTCAATTCTA	TTCTGGGGGG	TGGGGGGGG	CAGGACAGCA	AGGGGGAGGA	TTGGGAAAGAC	4400
4481	AATAGCAGGC	ATGCTGGGG	TGCGGTGGG	TCTATGGCTT	CTGAGGGGGA	AAGAACCCAGC	TGGGCTCTA	GGGGTATCC	4560
4561	CCAGGCGCC	TGAGGGGG	CATTAAGCGC	GGGGGGGTG	GTGGTTACGC	GCAGCGTGCAC	CGCTACACTT	GCAGGGGCC	4640
4641	TAGGGCCGC	TCCCTTCGCT	TTCTTCCTCTT	CCTTCTCGC	CACGTTCGCC	GGCTTTCCC	GTCAAGGTCT	AAATCGGGGG	4720
4721	CTCCCTTAG	GGTCCGGATT	TAGTGCCTTA	CGGACACTCG	ACCCAAAAAA	ACTTGTATTG	GGTGTATGGT	CACGTAGTGG	4800
4801	GCCATGGCC	TGATAGACGG	TTTTTGCC	TTTGACGTTG	GAGTCCACGT	TCTTTAATAG	TGGAATCTTG	TTCCAAACTG	4880
4881	GAACAAACAT	CAACCCATTC	TCGGTCTATT	CTTTTGATTT	ATAAGGGATT	TTGCCGATT	CGGCCATTG	GTAAAAAAAT	4960
4961	GAGGTGATT	AACAAAATT	TAACCGGAAT	TAATTCTGTG	GAATGTGTG	CAGTTAGGGT	GTGAAAAGTC	CCAGGGCTCC	5040
5041	CCAGCAGGCC	GAAGTATGCA	AAGCATGCA	CTCAATTAGT	CAGCAACACG	GTGTGAAAAG	TCCCAGGGT	CCCCAGCAGG	5120
5121	CAGAAGTATG	CAAAGCATGC	ATCTCAATT	GTCAAGCAAC	ATAGTCCCGC	CCCTAACTCC	GCCCATCCCC	CCCTAACTC	5200
5201	CGCCAGTTC	CGCCCCATCT	CCGGCCATG	GCTGACTTAAT	TTTTTTTT	TATGAGGAGG	CGGAGGCC	CTCTGCCTCT	5280
5281	GAGCTATCC	AGAAAGTAGTG	AGGAGGCTT	TTTGGAGGCC	TAGGCTTTTG	AAAAAGCTC	CGGGAGGCTT	GTATATCCAT	5360
5361	TTTCGGATCT	GATCAAGAGA	CAGGATGAGG	ATCGTTTCGC	ATGATTAAC	AAGATGGATT	TCTCCGGCCG	TCTCCGGCC	5440
5441	CTTGGTTGGA	GAGGTATTTC	GGCTATGACT	GGGCACAAACA	GACAATGGC	TGCTCTGATG	CGCGGTGTT	CGGCGTGTCA	5520
5521	GCGAGGGGC	GCCCCGTTCT	TTTGTCAAG	ACCGACCTGT	CCGGTGCCT	GAATGAAC	CAGGACGAGG	CAGCGGGGCT	5600
5601	ATCGTGGCTG	GCCACGACGG	GCGTCTCTTG	CGCAGCTGTG	CTCGACGTTG	TCACTGAAGC	GGGAAGGGAC	TGCTGCTAT	5680
5681	TGGCGAAGT	GCGGGGGCAG	GATCTCTGT	CATCTCACCT	TGCTCTGTG	GAGAAAGTAT	CCATCATGGC	TGATGCAATG	5760
5761	CGGGGGCTAC	ATAGCTTGA	TCCGGTAC	TGCCCCATTC	ACACCAAGC	GAAACATTCG	ATCGAGCGAG	CGGTACTCG	5840
5841	GATGGAAGCC	GGCTCTTGC	ATCAGATGA	TCTGGACAA	GAGCATCAGG	GGCTCGGCC	AGCGAAACTG	TTGCCAGGC	5920
5921	TCAAGGGCGG	CATGCCCGAC	GCGGAGGATC	TCTGCTGAC	CCATGGCGAT	GCCTGCTTC	CGAATATCAT	GTTGGAAAAT	6000
6001	GGCGGCTTT	CTGGATTCA	CGACTGTGG	CGGCTGGGTG	TGGGGACCG	CTATCAGGAC	ATAGCTTGG	CTACCCGGTGA	6080
6081	TATGGCTGAA	GAGGTGGGG	TGACGGCTTC	TCTGGCTTT	CTCTGGCTT	ACGGTATTCG	CGCTCCCGAT	TGCGAGGGCA	6160
6161	TCGCTCTTA	TCGCTCTT	GACGAGTTCT	TCTGAGGGG	ACTCTGGGGT	TCGAAAATGAC	CGACCAAGCG	ACGCCAACCC	6240
6241	TGCATCACG	AGATTTCACT	TCCACCGCC	CCCTCTATGA	AAGGTGGG	TTCGGAAATCG	TTTTCGGGG	CGCCGGCTGG	6320
6321	ATGATCCCTC	AGCGGGGG	TCTCATGCTG	GAGTCTCTG	CCACCCCCA	CTTGTATTG	GCAGCTTATA	ATGGTTACAA	6400
6401	ATAAAGCAAT	AGCATCACAA	ATTTCACAA	TAAAGCTT	TTTACTCTGC	TTCTAGTTG	TGGTTTGTCC	AAACTCATCA	6480
6481	ATGATCTTA	TCATGTTCTA	ATACCGTCGA	CCTCTAGCTA	GAGCTGGG	TAATCATGGT	CATAGCTT	TCTCTGTGA	6560
6561	AATTGTTATC	CGCTCACAA	TCCACACAA	ATACGAGCCG	GAAGCAATAAA	GTGTAAGGCC	TGGGGTGCCT	AATGAGTGTAG	6640
6641	CTAACTCACA	TTAATTGGGT	TGCGCTCACT	GCCCCGTTTC	CAGTCGGGAA	ACCTGTCGT	CCAGCTGCA	TAATGAATTCG	6720
6721	GCCAAAGGCC	GGGGAGGG	GGTTTGGTGA	TTGGGGGCTC	TCCGGCTTCC	TCGCTACTG	ACTTCGCTGC	CTCGGTCTT	6800
6801	CGGCTGGCC	GAGGGTATC	AGCTCACTCA	AAGGGGGTAA	TACGGTTATC	CACAGATCA	GGGATAACG	CAGGAAAGAA	6880
6881	CATGTGAGCA	AAAGGCCAG	AAAAGCCAG	GAACCGTAA	AAGGGCGGT	TGCTGGGGT	TTTCCATAGG	CTCCGGCCCC	6960
6961	CTGACGAGCA	TCAAAAAAT	CGACGCTCAA	GTCAGAGGTG	GGAAACCCG	ACAGGACTAT	AAAGATACCA	GGGTTTCCC	7040
7041	CCTGGAAGCT	CCCTCGTGG	CTCTCTGTG	TCTCATAGCT	CGGACCTGC	CGCTTACGGG	ATACCTGTC	CTTCGGGG	7120
7121	CCTGGGGCTT	TCTCATAGCT	CACGCTAGT	GTATCTGTAG	TGTTGCGCT	CAAGCTGGCC	TGTTGCGTAG	TGTTGCGCT	7200

7201	AACCCCCGT	TAAGCCGAC	CGCTGGCCT	TATCCGGTA	CTATCGTCTT	GAGTAAAGACA	CGACTTATCG	7280
7281	CCACTGGCAG	CAGCCACTGG	TAACAGGATT	AGCAGAGGA	GGTATGTAGG	CGGTGCTACA	GAGTCTTGA	7360
7361	TAACTACGGC	TACACTAGAA	GAACAGTATT	TGGTATCTGC	GCTCTGCTGA	AGCCAGTTAC	CTTCGGAAAA	7440
7441	GCTCTTGATC	CGGAAACAA	ACCACCGCTG	GTAGCGGTT	TTTGTGTTG	AAGCAGCAGA	TTACGGCAG	7520
5	7521	TCTAAGAAG	ATCCCTTGTAT	CTTTCTAG	GGGTCTGACG	CTCAGTGGAA	CGTTAAGGA	7600
7601	GAGATTATCA	AAAAGGATCT	TCACCTAGAT	CCTTTTAAT	TAATAATGAA	GTTTTAAATC	AATCTAAAGT	7680
7681	AAACTGGTC	TGACAGTTAC	CAATGCTTAA	TCAGTGGAGC	ACCTATCTCA	GCGATCTGTC	TATTTCGTTTC	7760
7761	GCCTGACTCC	CCGTCGTGA	GATAACTACG	ATACGGGAGG	GCTTACCATC	TGGCCCCAGT	GCTGCAATGA	7840
7841	CCCAAGCTCA	CCGGCTCAG	ATTATCAGC	AATAAACAG	CCAGCCGGAA	GGGGCGAGCG	CCTGCAACTT	7920
7921	TATCAGCCTC	CATCCAGCT	ATTAAATTGTT	GCCGGGAAAGC	TAGAGTAAGT	AGTTCGCCAG	TTAATAGTTT	8000
8001	GTTGCCATTG	CTACAGGAT	CGTGTGTCA	CGCTCGTGT	TTGGTATGGC	TTCATTCAGC	TCCGGTCCCC	8080
8081	GCGAGTTACA	TGATCCCCCA	TGTTGTGCAA	AAAAGGGTT	AGCTCCCTCG	GCTCTCCGAT	CGTTGTGAGA	8160
8161	CCGCACTGTT	ATCACCTCATG	GTTATGGCAG	CACTGCAATA	TTCTCTTACT	GTCATGCCAT	CGGTAAAGATG	8240
8241	ACTGTGAGT	ACTCAACAA	GTCATCTCTGA	GAATAGTGT	TGCGGGGAC	GAGTTGCTCT	TGCCCCGGCT	8320
8321	TAATACCGCG	CCACATAGCA	GAACATTAAA	AGTGTCTCATC	ATTGGAAAAC	GTTCTCGGG	GGAAAAACTC	8400
8401	TACCGCTGT	GAGATCCAGT	TGGATGTAAC	CCACTGTGTC	ACCCAACTGA	TCTTCAGCAT	CTTTTACTTT	8480
8481	TCTGGGTGAG	CAAAACAGG	AAGGGAAAT	GGCGCAAAA	AGGGAAATAAG	GGGACACGG	AAATGGTGAAT	8560
8561	CTTCCTTTT	CAAATTATT	GAAGCATTAA	TCAGGGTTAT	TGTCTCATGA	GGGGATACAT	ATTTGAATGT	8640
8641	ATAAACAAAT	AGGGGTTCCG	CGCACATTC	CCCGAAAAAGT	GCCACCTGAC	GTC		8693

pcDNA3-Sii (SEQ ID No:28)

Vector pcDNA3.1(+) (UPPER CASE)
Si polypeptide coding sequence: lower case/bold/underscored

1201	tgccacggcc	acggtttg	gacccaaatt	atccactgac	cttattaaga	accagtgt	caattttaat	tttaatgtgc	1280
1281	tcactggta	ttgtgtgtta	actcttctt	caaagagatt	tcaaccattt	caacaatttg	ggccgtatgt	ttctgtatcc	1360
1361	actgattccg	ttcggatcc	taaacatct	gaaatattag	acatttcacc	ttgtctttt	gggggtgtaa	gtgttaattac	1440
1441	acctggaaaca	aatgtttcat	ctgaagtgtc	tgtrtctata	caagatgtta	actgcacrtga	tgtttctaca	gcaatttcgt	1520
1521	cagatcaact	cacaccagt	tggcgcatat	attctactgg	aaacaatgtta	ttccagacfc	aaggaggctg	ttttatagaa	1600
1601	qctgagcatg	tcgacactc	trttagtgc	gacattccca	ttgagctgg	catttgcgt	agttaccata	cagtttcttt	1680
1681	attacgtat	actacgtat	gcttatact	aatctatgt	atgttttag	gtgtgtatag	ttcatttgct	tractctaaata	1760
1761	acaccatgc	tatactact	aactttcaa	ttagatrac	tacagaagta	atgcctgttt	ctatggctaa	aacctccgtt	1840
1841	qattgtaata	tgtacatctg	cggagatct	actgttaatgt	ctaatttgt	tctccaaat	gttagctttt	gcacacaact	1920
1921	aaatctgtca	ctctcaggta	ttgtgtgtta	acggatcgc	aacacacgtg	aagtgttcgc	tcaagtccaa	caaartgtaca	2000
2001	aaaccccaac	tttggaaat	tttgggggtt	tttaatrrttc	acaaatattta	cctgaccctc	taaagccaaac	taaagggtgtt	2080
2081	tttttttgagg	acttgtctt	taataaagggt	acactcgctg	atgctggctt	catgttaaaggaa	tttgcagat	atccaggccaa	2160
2161	gtggggccgg	ctcgagctta	gaggggccgt	ttaaaccggc	tgatcaggcc	cgactgtggcc	ttctatgtgc	cagccatctg	2240
2241	ttgtttggcc	ctcccccgtt	cccttcttga	ccctggaaagg	tgccacttcc	actgtccctt	cctaataaaa	tgaggaaattt	2320
2321	gcatcgatt	gtctgatgt	gtgtcatttct	atttctgggg	gtgggttggg	gcaggacagc	aagggggggg	atttggggaaaga	2400
2401	caataggcgg	catgttgggg	atgggttggg	cictatggct	tctgagggggg	aaagaacccag	ctggggctct	aggggggtatc	2480
2481	ccacacggcc	ctgttagggc	gcattaaaggc	gggggggtgt	gttgggttacg	ccgagggtga	ccgttacact	tgccaggccc	2560
2561	ctagggccgg	ctcccttgc	tttctccctt	ttctttttctcg	ccagtttgc	cggttttccc	cgtaagctc	taaatgggg	2640
2641	gctccctta	gggttccgat	tttagtgcttt	acgggacactc	gaccggaaaa	aacttgattta	gggttgatgtt	tcagtgatgt	2720
2721	ggccatcgcc	ctgatagacg	gttttgcgc	tttttgacgtt	ggagtccacg	ttctttaaata	gtggactctt	gttccaaact	2800
2801	ggaaacaac	tcaaccatt	ctcggtctat	tcttttgatt	tataagggt	tttggcgattt	tcggcttatt	gtttaaaaaa	2880
2881	tgagctgtatt	taaaaaat	ttaacggaa	tttaattttctgt	ggaaatgtgt	tcagtttaggg	tgtggaaagt	ccccaggctc	2960
2961	cccaacggcc	agaagttatgc	aaaggatgtca	tctcaatttg	tcagaacca	gggttggaaa	gtcccaggcc	tcccagcag	3040
3041	gcagaaggat	gcaaaaggatg	catttcattt	agttagcaca	catagtcccg	ccccctaactc	cgcccatccc	gccccctaact	3120
3121	ccggcccaattt	ccggcccaattt	ccggcccaattt	gggtgactaa	ttttttttat	ttatgcagag	ggccgagggc	cctctggctc	3200
3201	tgagctgtattc	cgaaagttagt	gaggaggctt	ttttggggcc	ctaggctttt	gtcaaatatca	ccccaaaggct	tgtatatc	3280
3281	tttccggatc	tgatcaagag	acaggatgtg	gtatgtttcg	catgatttggaa	caagatgttca	tgcaatgcagg	ttctccggcc	3360
3361	gcttgggtgg	agggctattt	cggttatgtac	ttgggcacaaac	agacaatcgg	ctgtctgtat	ggccgggtgt	tccggctgtc	3440
3441	agccgagggg	cgccccgggt	tttttgcatt	gaccgaccgt	tccgggttcc	tgaatgtact	gcaggacgag	gcaggcgggc	3520
3521	tatctggct	ggccacgacg	ggccgttccctt	ggccgtgtgt	gtcgacgttt	gtcaactgttt	cgggaaaggaa	ctgggtgtctt	3600
3601	ttggggcaag	tgccggggca	ggatctccctg	tcatctacc	ttgtccctgc	cgaaaaatgttca	tccatcatgg	ctgtatgtcaat	3680
3681	ggccgggctg	catagcttttgc	atccggctac	ctggcccaattc	gaccacaagg	cgaaaaatctcg	catcgaggca	gcacgttactc	3760
3761	ggatggaa	cggttgggtc	gatcaggatg	atctggacca	agagcatcgg	ggggctggcc	caggcgaact	gttggccagg	3840
3841	ctcaaggccg	gcatggcc	cgggcaggat	ctgtctgtga	cccatggcg	ttccatgttttgc	ccgaatatca	tggtggaaaa	3920
3921	tggcgccttt	tctggatttca	tcgactgtgg	cgggctgggt	gtggggacc	gttatcaggga	catagcttttg	gttacccgttgc	4000
4001	atattgtctga	agagcttggc	ggcgaatggg	ctgaccggctt	cctgtggctt	tacggatatcg	ccggccccga	tttgcagggcc	4080
4081	atcgcccttct	atcgcccttct	tgaccgtttc	ttctgtgggg	gactctgggg	tttgcattgg	ccgaccaa	ccggcccaac	4160
4161	ctgcattcac	gagaatttgc	ttccacccggcc	gccttctatg	aaagggtttgg	cttggggatc	gttggggatc	ccggccgggt	4240
4241	gatgatcttc	cgagcgggg	atctatgtct	gagtttcttc	gcccacccca	acttggttat	tgcaatgtttat	aatgggtttaca	4320
4321	aaataagcaa	tagcatcaca	aaatttccaaa	ataaaggatt	ttttttactg	cattcttagt	gtgggtttgtc	caaactctatc	4400
4401	aatgtatctt	atcatgtctg	tataccgtcg	acctttagct	gtaatcatgg	agagcttggc	ttccctgtgt	ttatagtttttt	4480
4481	aaattttgtat	ccgttccacaa	ttccacacaa	atccaggccc	ggaaggatcaa	agtgttaaagc	ctgggggttgc	taatgatgttt	4560
4561	gcttaactcac	attaaatttgc	ttggcgctac	tttttttttttt	ccagtcggga	aacctgttgt	gccaatgtca	ttaatgttttttt	4640
4641	ggccaaacggc	cgggggaggg	tttttttttttt	tttttttttttt	cttcggcttc	ctcgctcaact	gactcgctgc	tttttttttttt	4720

4721	TCGGCTGGGG	CGAGGGTAT	CAGGTCACTC	AAAGGGGTA	CCACAGAAC	AGGGATAAC	GCAGGAAAGA	4800
4801	ACATGTGAGC	AAAAGGCCAG	CAAAGGCCA	GGAAACCGTAA	AAAGGCCCGG	TTGCTGGCGT	TTTCCCATAG	4880
4881	CCTGACGGC	ATCACAAAAA	TGACGCTCA	AGTCAGGGT	GGGAAACCC	GACAGGACTA	TAAGATACC	4960
4961	CCCTGGAAAGC	TCCCTCGTGC	GCTCTCCTGT	TCCGACCTGT	CCGCTTACCG	GATACCTGTC	CGCCTTCTC	5040
5041	GCGTGGCGCT	TTCTCATAGC	TCACGCTGTA	GGTATCTAG	TTCGGTTGAG	GTCGTTGCGT	CCAAGCTGGG	5120
5121	GAACCCCCCG	TTCAAGCCGA	CCGCTGCGC	TTATCCGTA	ACTATCGTCT	TGAGTCAC	CCGGTAAGAC	5200
5201	GCCACTGGCA	GCAGCCACTG	GTAACAGGAT	TAGCAGGGG	AGGTATGTA	GGGGTGTAC	AGAGTTCTTG	5280
5281	CTAACTACGG	CTACACTAGA	AGAACAGTAT	TTGGTATCTG	CGCTCTGCTG	AAGCCAGTTA	CCTTCGGAAA	5360
5361	AGCTCTTGAT	CCGGCAAAACA	AACCAACGCT	GGTAGCGGTT	TTTTTGTGTT	CAAGCAGCAG	ATTACGGCAGA	5440
5441	ATCTCAAGAA	GATCCCTTGA	TCTTTCTAC	GGGGTCTGAC	GCTCAGTGGA	ACGAAAACCTC	ACGTTAAAGGG	5520
5521	TGAGGATTATC	AAAAGGATC	TTCAACCTAGA	TCCCTTTAAA	TTAAAATGA	AGTTTAAAT	CAATCTAAAG	5600
5601	TAAACTTGGT	CTGACAGTTA	CCAATGCTTA	ATCAGTGGAG	CACCTATCTC	AGCGATCTGT	CTATTTCTGTT	5680
5681	TGCTGTGACTC	CCCGTGTGT	AGATAACTAC	GATAACGGAG	GGCTTACCAT	CTGGCCCCAG	TGCTGCAATG	5760
5761	ACCCACGCTC	ACCGGCTCC	GATTATCAG	CAATAAAACCA	GCCAGCCGGGA	AGGGCCGAGC	GCAGAAAGTGG	5840
5841	TTATCCGGCT	CCATCCAGTC	TATTAATTGT	TGCCCCGGAG	CTAGAGTAAG	TAGTTGCCA	GTTAATAGTT	5920
5921	TGTTGCCATT	GCTACAGGCA	TCTGTTGTC	ACGCTGTGTC	TTTGGTATGG	CTTCATTCAG	CTCCGGTTCC	6000
6001	GGCAGTTAC	ATGATCCCC	ATGTTGTGCA	AAAAAAGGGT	TAAGCTCTTC	GGTCCTCGA	TGTTGTCAAG	6080
6081	GCGCAAGTGT	TATCACTCAT	GGTATGGCA	GCACTGCATA	ATTCTCTTAC	TGTCATGCCA	TGTTTCTGT	6160
6161	GACTGGTGAG	TACTCAACCA	AGTCATTCTG	AGAATAGTGT	ATGCGGCGAC	CGAGTTGCTC	TGAGGGGG	6240
6241	ATAATACCGC	GCCACATAGC	AGAACCTTAA	AAGTGTCTAT	CATTGGAAAAA	CGTTCTCGG	GGGAAAAAAACT	6320
6321	TTACCGCTGT	TGAGATCAG	TTCGATGTAA	CCCACTCTGT	CACCCAACTG	ATCTTCAGCA	TCTTTTACTT	6400
6401	TTCTGGGTGA	GCAAAAAACAG	GAAGGCAAAA	TTGCCGCAAA	AAGGGAAATAA	GGCGACACG	GAATGTGAA	6480
6481	TCTTCCTTT	TCAATTATTAT	TGAAGCATTT	ATCAGGGTTA	TTGTCATG	AGGGATAACA	TATTGAAATG	6560
6561	AATAAACAA	TAGGGTTCC	GGCACATT	CCCCGAAAG	TGCCACCTGA	CGTC	TATTTAGAAA	6614

pcDNA3-S2 (SEQ ID NO:29):

vector pcDNA3.1(+) sequence (UPPER CASE)
S2 - C-terminal domain of SARS-CoV S protein (lower case/bold/underscored)

1	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80
30	1	GACGGATCGG	GAGATCTCCC	GATCCCCTAT	GGTGCACTCT	CAGTACAATC	TGCTCTGATG	CCGGATAGTT
81	81	CTGCTCCCTG	CTTGTGTT	GGAGGTGCGT	GAGTAGTGTG	CGAGCAAAT	TAAAGCTACA	AGGCCAGTAT
161	161	CAATTCATG	AAGAATCTGC	TTAGGGTTAG	GGGTTTTGCG	CTGCTTCGCG	ATGTACGGGC	CTTGACATT
241	241	GATTATTCAC	TAGTTTAA	TAGTAATCAA	TTACGGGGTC	ATTAGTCAT	AGCCCCATA	TGGAGTTCCG
321	321	CTTACGGTAA	ATGGCCGCC	TGGCTGACCG	CCCAACGACC	CCCGCCCAT	GACGTCAAATA	CGTTACATAA
401	401	AACGCCAATA	GGGACTTCCC	ATTGACGTCA	ATGGGTGAG	TATTTACGGT	AAACTGGCCA	TCTGGCAGTA
481	481	ATCATATGCC	AAGTACGCC	CCTATTGACG	TCAATGACGG	TAAATGGCCC	GCCTGGCATT	CATGACCTTA
561	561	TGGGACITTC	CTACTTGGCA	GTACATCTAC	GTATTAGTC	TCGGTATTAC	CATGGTGTAG	CGGTTTTGGC
641	641	TGGGGTTGGA	TAGGGTTGG	ACTCACGGGG	ATTTCCAAGT	CTCCACCCCCA	TGACGTCAA	TTTTGGCACC

4241	CCTGCCATT	CGACCAAA	GCGAACATC	GCATCGAGCG	AGCACGTA	CGGATGGAAG	CCGGTCTTGT	CGATCAGGAT	4320
4321	GATCTGGACG	AAGAGCATCA	GGGGCTCGCG	CCAGCCGAAC	TGTTGCCAG	GCTCAAGGGCG	CGCATGCCCG	ACGGCGAGGA	4400
4401	TCTCGTCGTG	ACCCATGGCG	ATGCCATGCTT	GCGGAATATC	ATGGTGGAAA	ATGGCCGTT	TTCTGGATTTC	ATCGACTGTG	4480
4481	GGCGGCTGGG	TGTGGGGAC	CGCTATCAGG	ACATAGCGTT	GCTTACCGT	GATATTGCTG	AAGAGCTTGG	CGGCGAATGG	4560
4561	GCTGACCGCT	TCCTCGTGC	TTACGGTATC	GCGGCTCCCG	ATTGGAGCG	CATGCGCTTC	TATGCCCTTC	TTGACGAGTT	4640
4641	CTTCTGAGCG	GGACTCTGGG	GTTGAAATG	ACGGACCAAG	CGAGCCCCAA	CCTGCCATCA	CGAGATTTCG	ATTCACCGC	4720
4721	CGCCCTCTAT	GAAAGGTTGG	GCTTGGAAAT	CGTTTCCGG	GACGCCGGCT	GGATGATCCT	CCAGGCGGGG	GATCTCATGC	4800
4801	TGGAGTCTT	CGCCCAACCCC	AACTTGTATA	TTCAGCTTAA	TAATGGTTAC	AAAATAAGCA	ATAGCATCAC	AAATTACACA	4880
4881	AATAAGCAT	TTTTTCACT	GCATTCTAGT	TGTGGTTGT	CCAAACTCAT	CAATGATCT	TATCATGTC	GTATACCGTC	4960
4961	GACCTCTAGC	TAGAGCTTGG	CGTAAATCATG	GTCACTAGCTG	TTTCTCTGTG	GAAATTGTTA	TCGGCTCACAA	ATTCACACAA	5040
5041	ACATACGAGC	CGGAAGCATA	AAGTGTAAAG	CCTGGGTGTC	CTAATGAGTC	AGCTAACTCA	CATTAAATGC	GTTCGCTCA	5120
5121	CTGCCCGCTT	TCCAGTCGGG	AAACCTGTGC	TGCCAGCTGC	ATTAAATGAAAT	CGGCCAACGC	GGGGGGAGAG	GGGGTTTGGG	5200
5201	TATTGGGGCG	TCTTCGGCTT	CCTCGCTCAC	TGACTCGCTG	CGCTCGTGGC	TTCGGGTGGC	GGGAGGGTAA	TCACTCACT	5280
5281	CAAAGGGGTT	AATAACGTTA	TCCACAGAAAT	CAGGGATAA	CGCAGGAAAG	AACATGTGAG	CAAAGGGCCA	GCAAAAGGGCC	5360
5361	AGGAACCGTA	AAAAGGCCGC	GTTGCTGGCG	TTTTTCCATA	GGCTCCGCC	CCCTGACGAG	CATCACAAA	ATCGACGCTC	5440
5441	AAGTCAGGG	TGGCGAAACC	CGACAGGACT	ATAAAGATAC	CAGGGGTTTC	CCCCCTGAAAG	CTCCCTCTGTG	CGCTCTCTGT	5520
5521	TTCCGACCCCT	GCGCTTAC	GGATACCTGT	CCGCCTTCTT	CCCTTCGGGA	AGCGTGGCGC	TTTCTCTATAG	CTCACGCTGT	5600
5601	AGGTATCTCA	GTTCGGTGTAA	GGTCTGTCG	TCCAAGCTGG	GCTGTGTGCA	CGAACCCCCC	GTTCAGGCCG	ACGGCTGGCC	5680
5681	CTTATCCGGT	AACTATCGTC	TTGAGTCCAA	CCCGGTAAGA	CACGACTTAT	CGCCACTGGC	AGCAGCCACT	GGTAACAGGA	5760
5761	TTAGCAGAGC	GAGGTATGTA	GGGGTGTAA	CAGAGTTCTT	GAAGTGGTGG	CCTAACTACTG	GCTACACTAG	AAGAACAGTA	5840
5841	TTTGGTATCT	GGGCTCTGCT	GAAGCCAGTT	ACCTTCGGAA	AAAGAGTTGG	TAGCTCTTGA	TCCGGCAAAAC	AAACCACCGC	5920
5921	TGGTAGCGGGT	TTTTTGTGTT	GCAAGCAGCA	GATTACGCGC	AGAAAAAAAG	GATCTCAAGA	AGATCCCTTTG	ATCTTTCTA	6000
6001	CGGGGTCTGA	CGCTCACTGG	AAAGAAAAAC	CACGTTAAGG	GATTTGGTC	ATGAGATTAT	CAAAAGGAT	CTTCACCTAG	6080
6081	ATCCCTTTAA	ATTTAAATG	AAGTTTTAAA	TCAATCTAAA	GTATATATGA	GTAAAACCTGG	TCTGACAGTT	ACCAATGCTT	6160
6161	AATCAGTGTG	GCACCTATCT	CAGCGATCTG	TCTATTCTGT	TCATCCATAG	TTGCCCTGACT	CCCCGCTGTTG	TAGATAACTA	6240
6241	CGATACGGGA	GGGCTTACCA	TCTGGCCCCA	GTGCTGAAT	GATACCGCGA	GACCCACGCT	CACCGGGCTCC	AGATTTATCA	6320
6321	GCAATAAAC	AGCCAGGGGG	AAGGGCCGAG	CGCAGAAAGTG	GTCTGCAAC	TITATCGGCC	TCCATCCAGT	CTATAATTG	6400
6401	TTGGGGGAA	GCTAGAGTAA	GTAGTTGGCC	AGTTAAATAGT	TTGGCGCAACG	TIGTTGCCAT	TGCTACAGGC	ATCGTGGTGT	6480
6481	CACGCTCGTC	GTTGGTATG	GCTTCATTCA	GCTCGGGTTTC	CCAAACGATCA	AGGGCAGTTA	CATGATCCCC	CATGTTGTC	6560
6561	AAAAAAAGCGG	TTAGCTCCCTT	CGGTCTCCG	ATCGTTGTCA	GAAGTAAGTT	GGCCGCAAGTG	TTATCACTCA	TGGTTATGGC	6640
6641	AGCAGTCGAT	ATTTCTCTTA	CTGTCATGCC	ATCCGTAAGA	TGCTTTCTG	TGACTCGTGA	GTACTCAACC	AAGTCATTCT	6720
6721	GAGAATAGT	TATGCGGCC	CCGAGTTGCT	CTTGGCCGGC	GATAATACGG	CGCCACATAG	CAGAACCTTA	CGAACACTTA	6800
6801	AAAGTGTCTCA	TCATTGGAAA	ACGTTCTTCG	GGGGGAAACAC	TCTCAAGGAT	CTTACCGCTG	TTGAGATCCA	GTTCGATGTA	6880
6881	ACCCACTCGT	GCACCCAACT	GATCTTCAGC	ATCTTTTACT	TTACCAAGGG	TTCTGGGTG	AGCAAAACAA	GGAAAGGGAAA	6960
6961	ATGCCGAAA	AAAGGGAAATA	AGGGGACAC	GGAAATGTTG	AAACTCTATA	CTCTTCCTT	TCAATAATTAA	TTGAAGGCAATT	7040
7041	TATCAGGGTT	ATTGTCAT	GAGGGATAC	ATATTGGAAT	GTATTAGAA	AAAATAACAA	ATGGGGTTTC	CGGGCACATT	7120
7121	TCCCCGAAAA	GTGCCACCTG	ACGTC						7145

| 10 | 20 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80 |

Vector sequence pcDNA3.1 (-)mycHisA (UPPERCASE)
 CRT Sequence (*lower case/italic*)
Sequence of M protein (lower case/bold/underscored)

5	1	GACGGATCGG GAGATCTCCC GATCCCCCTAT GGTGCACTCT 81 CTGCTCCCTG CTTGTTGTT GGAGGTGCT GAGTAGTGG 161 CAATTGCGATG AAGAATCTGC TTAGGGTTAG GCGTTTTGCG 241 GATTATTGAC TAGTTATTAA TAGTTAATCAA TTACGGGGTC 321 CTTACGGTAA ATGGCCCGCC TGGCTGACCG CCCAACGACC 401 AACGCCAATA GGGACTTTCC ATTGACGTCA ATGGGTGAG 481 ATCATATGCC AAGTACGCC CCTATTGACG TCAATGCGG 561 TGGGACTTTC CTACTTGGCA GTACATCTAC GTATTAGTC 641 TGGGCGTGG TAGCGGTTTG ACTCACGGGG ATTTCGAAGT 721 AAAATCAACG GGACTTTCCA AAATGTGTA ACAACTCGC 801 GTCTATATAA GCAGAGCTCT CTGGCTAACT AGAAACCA 881 GGAGACCCAA GCTGGCTAGC GTTAAACGG 961 tgccgcgcg ctagccgcg gtcacttca aggacgtt 1041 aaacacaagt ccgatttgg caaattcgtc ctcagttcg 1121 gacagccag gacgcccgt tctacgcct gtccggccga 1201 agtccaccgt gaaacacgg cagaacatgg actrggggg 1281 gacatgcacg gggactctga gtacaacatc argtttgtc 1361 cttcaactac aaggcaaga acgtgtgtat caacaaggac 1441 tgatcgtgcg gccggacaac acgtatggg tgaagatgg 1521 gacttccctac ccccaaggaa gataaaggac ccagatggct 1601 cccacggac tcaagcccg aggactggaa caagccgag 1681 acgaaaaaat ggacggagag tggagccgc cgtgtatca 1761 gacaaccccattacaagg cactggat caccggaaa 1841 ctacgacagc ttgcccgtgc tgggttggaa cctctggag 1921 acgtggggcgtacggcagg ggtttggca acgagacgtg 2001 caggacgagg agcaggcggt gaaaggaggag 2081 ggacaaaggac gacaaggagg acgaggatga 2161 ccaaggacgaa gctgttagaa ttcatggca gacaacggatc 2241 aacacttagtaa tagtttccctt attccttagcc tgggtctt 2321 cattaaaaaq ctgttttccctt gttttttttt 2401 atgggtgac tgggggattt gcaattggca tggcttggat 2481 aggctgttttgcctcgatcccg ctcaatgtgg tcattcaacc 2561 aattgtgacc agacgcgtca tggaaaggatgtt actgttgcatt 2641 atcccttagggcgtgtgac attaaggacc tgccaaaga 2721 ttagggacgtt cgcagcggtt aggactgtatcaggatgtt 2801 tacagaccac gccggtagca acgacaatattt 2880 2881 CAGAAGAGGA TCTGAATAGC GCGGTGACCT 2960 ATCATCATCA TCATCATTGA GTTAAACG 3000 CCAAGCTTGG GCCCGAACAA AAACCTCATCT 3080 TCTCCAGCTT
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5	2961	CGCTGATCAG CCTCGACTGT GCCTCTAGT CCCACTGTCC TTTCTTAATA AAATGAGGA	CTGTTGTTG CCCCTCCCC ATTGCATCGC AGACAATAGC AGGCATGCTG GGGCTCTATG	GTGCCCTCCT TGACCCCTGG 3040
	3041	AGGTGCCACT CGGCTGGGGT GGGCAGGAC AGCAAGGGG AGGATTGGGA	ATGGCTGAG TAGGTGTCAT TCTATTCTGG	3120
	3121	GGGGTGGGGT GGGCAGGAC AGCAAGGGG AGGATTGGGA	GGGATGGGGT GGGCATTAA CGCCTCTTC	3200
	3201	GCTTCTGAGG CGGAAAGAAC CAGCTGGGG	GGGATGGGGT GGGCATTAA CGCCTCTTC	3280
	3281	TGTGGTGGTT ACGCGAGCG TGACCGCTAC	GGGATGGGGT GGGCATTAA CGCCTCTTC	3360
	3361	TCGCCACGTT CGCCGGCTTT CCCGTCAG	GGGATGGGGT GGGCATTAA CGCCTCTTC	3440
	3441	CTGACCCCCA AAAAACTTGA TTAGGGTGT	GGGATGGGGT GGGCATTAA CGCCTCTTC	3520
	3521	GTTGGAGTCC ACGTCTTTA ATAGTGGACT	GGGATGGGGT GGGCATTAA CGCCTCTTC	3600
	3601	ATTATAAGG GATTTGCCG ATTGGGCC	GGGATGGGGT GGGCATTAA CGCCTCTTC	3680
	3681	TGTGGAAATGT GTGTCAGTT GGGTGGAA	GGGATGGGGT GGGCATTAA CGCCTCTTC	3760
10	3761	TAGTCAGCAA CCAGGTGGG AAAGTCCCCA	GGGATGGGGT GGGCATTAA CGCCTCTTC	3840
	3841	AACGACAAAT CGGCTGCTCT	GGGATGGGGT GGGCATTAA CGCCTCTTC	3920
	3921	TAATTTTTT TATTATGCA GAGGCCGAGG	GGGATGGGGT GGGCATTAA CGCCTCTTC	4000
	4001	GGCTAGGGCT	GGGATGGGGT GGGCATTAA CGCCTCTTC	4080
	4081	TCGATGATT GAACAAGATG GATTGACGC	GGGATGGGGT GGGCATTAA CGCCTCTTC	4160
	4161	AACGACAAAT CGGCTGCTCT	GGGATGGGGT GGGCATTAA CGCCTCTTC	4240
	4241	CTGTCGGGT CCTGAAATGA ACTGAGGAC	GGGATGGGGT GGGCATTAA CGCCTCTTC	4320
	4321	TGTGTCGAC GTTGTCACTG AAGGGGAAG	GGGATGGGGT GGGCATTAA CGCCTCTTC	4400
	4401	ACCTTGCTCC TGCGAGAAA GTATCCATCA	GGGATGGGGT GGGCATTAA CGCCTCTTC	4480
	4481	TTGACCCACC AAGGAAACA TCGCATCGAG	GGGATGGGGT GGGCATTAA CGCCTCTTC	4560
	4561	CGAAGAGCAT CAGGGCTCG CGCAGCCGA	GGGATGGGGT GGGCATTAA CGCCTCTTC	4640
	4641	TGACCCATGG CGATGCCCTGC TTGGCGAATA	GGGATGGGGT GGGCATTAA CGCCTCTTC	4720
	4721	TGCGAGAAA ACCGATAGCG TTGGCTACCC	GGGATGGGGT GGGCATTAA CGCCTCTTC	4800
	4801	CTTCCGCTG CTTACGGTA TGCGCATGCC	GGGATGGGGT GGGCATTAA CGCCTCTTC	4880
	4881	CGGGACTCTG GGGTCGAAA TGACCGACCA	GGGATGGGGT GGGCATTAA CGCCTCTTC	4960
	4961	ATGAAAGTTT GGGCTTCGGG ATCGTTTCC	GGGATGGGGT GGGCATTAA CGCCTCTTC	5040
	5041	TTGCCACCTT CCAACTGTT TATTGAGCT	GGGATGGGGT GGGCATTAA CGCCTCTTC	5120
	5121	ATTTTTCA CTGCACTCTA GTTGGTTT	GGGATGGGGT GGGCATTAA CGCCTCTTC	5200
	5201	GCTAGAGCTT GGCATAATCA TGTTCATAGC	GGGATGGGGT GGGCATTAA CGCCTCTTC	5280
	5281	GCGGAAGCA TAAAGTCAA AGCTGGGGT	GGGATGGGGT GGGCATTAA CGCCTCTTC	5360
	5361	TTTCCAGTCG GGAAACCTGT CGTGGCAAGCT	GGGATGGGGT GGGCATTAA CGCCTCTTC	5440
	5441	GCTTCTCCGC TTCCCTCGCT ACTGACTCG	GGGATGGGGT GGGCATTAA CGCCTCTTC	5520
	5521	GTAATACGGT TATCCACAGA ATCAGGGAT	GGGATGGGGT GGGCATTAA CGCCTCTTC	5600
	5601	TAAAAAGGCC GCGTAATGAG CGTTTTCCA	GGGATGGGGT GGGCATTAA CGCCTCTTC	5680
	5681	GGGGGGAAA CCGGACAGGA CTATAAAGAT	GGGATGGGGT GGGCATTAA CGCCTCTTC	5760
	5761	CTGGCGCTTA CGGATAACCT GTCCGCGCTT	GGGATGGGGT GGGCATTAA CGCCTCTTC	5840
	5841	CAGTTCGGTG TAGTTCGTT GCTCCAAGCT	GGGATGGGGT GGGCATTAA CGCCTCTTC	5920
	5921	GTAACTATCG TCTTGAGTCC AACCCGGTAA	GGGATGGGGT GGGCATTAA CGCCTCTTC	6000
	6001	GCGAGGTATG TAGGGGGTGC TACAGAGTT	GGGATGGGGT GGGCATTAA CGCCTCTTC	6080
	6081	CTGGCGCTTG CTGAAAGCCAG TTACCTCTGG	GGGATGGGGT GGGCATTAA CGCCTCTTC	6160
	6161	GTTGGTTTTT GTTTGGCAAG CAGCAGATTA	GGGATGGGGT GGGCATTAA CGCCTCTTC	6240
	6241	TCTGACGCTC AGTGGAAACGA AAACCTACGT	GGGATGGGGT GGGCATTAA CGCCTCTTC	6320
	6321	TTAAATTAA AAATGAAGTT TTAATCAAT	GGGATGGGGT GGGCATTAA CGCCTCTTC	6400
	6401	GTGAGGGCACC TATCTCAGGG ATCTGCTCAT	GGGATGGGGT GGGCATTAA CGCCTCTTC	6480

6481	CGGGAGGGCT	TACCATCTGG	CCCAGTGCT	GCAATGATAAC	CGCGAGACCC	ACGGTACCCG	GCTCCAGATT	TATCAGGAAT	6560	
6561	AAACCAAGCCA	GCGGAAGGG	CGAGCGCAG	AAGTGGTCT	GAACATTAA	CCGCCTCCAT	CCAGTCTATT	AATTGTTGCC	6640	
6641	GGGAAGCTAG	AGTAAGTAGT	TGCCAGTTA	ATAGTTGCG	CAACGTTGTT	GCCATTGCTA	CAGGCATCGT	GGTGTCAACGC	6720	
6721	TGGTCGTTG	GTATGGCTTC	ATTAGCTCC	GGTCCAAAC	GATCAAGGGG	AGTTACATGA	TCCCCATGT	TGTGCAAAAA	6800	
5	6801	AGCGGTTAGC	TCCTCGGTC	CTCGATCGT	TGTAGAAGT	AAGTTGGCCG	CAGTGTATC	ACTCATGGTT	ATGGCAAGCAC	6880
6881	TGCAATAATT	TCTTACTGTC	ATGCCATCCG	TAAGATGCTT	TTCTGTGACT	GGTGAGTA	CAACCAAGTC	ATTCTGAGAA	6960	
6961	TAGTGTATGC	GGGACCCGAG	TTGCTCTGC	CGGGGTCAA	TACGGGATAA	TACCGGCCA	CATAGCAGAA	CTTAAAGT	7040	
7041	GCTCATCATT	GGAAAACGTT	CTTCGGGGG	AAAACCTCA	AGGATCTTAC	CGCTGTGAG	ATCCAGTTCG	ATGTAACCCA	7120	
7121	CTCGTGCACC	CAACTGATCT	TCAGCATCTT	TTACTTTCAC	CAGCGTTCT	GGGTGAGCAA	AAACAGGAAG	GCAAAATGCC	7200	
10	7201	GCAAAAAAGG	GAATAAGGGC	GACACGGAA	TGTTGAATAC	TCATACTCTT	CCTTTTCAA	TATTATTGAA	GCATTATCA	7280
7281	GGGTTATTGT	CTCATGAGGG	GATACATATT	TGAATGTATT	TAGAAAATA	AACAAATAAGG	GGTTCCGGCG	ACATTTCCCC	7360	
7361	GAAAAGTGCC	ACCTGACGTC							7380	

In the DNA constructs of the present invention, the above SARS-CoV proteins may be substituted by homologues or analogues thereof from any viral isolate or strain, or with a sequence that has conservative substitutions such that the protein maintain their immunogenicity and antigenicity when administered in the form of a nucleic acid composition or polypeptide. In view of the information provided above and in the examples, it is within the skill of the art, without undue experimentation, to combine various SARS-CoV proteins or fragments thereof with a CRT sequence, preferably a human CRT sequence, or a functional variant or fragment thereof that enhances immunogenicity, or the sequence of another endoplasmic reticulum chaperone polypeptide that has similar activity to CRT, to generate a composition that is useful, as, e.g., a chimeric nucleic acid immunogen or vaccine to enhance immunity to a linked antigenic peptide or polypeptide.

Table 2 below shows nucleotide base differences among the TW-1, TOR-2, HKU-39849, CUHK-W1, and the Urbani sequences of SARS-CoV

TABLE 1

Base position	VIRAL ISOLATE/STRAIN					Residue change*
	TW-1	TOR-2	HKU-39849	CUHK-W1	Urbani	
2,601	T	T	C	T	T	Val/Val
3,165	G	A	A	A	A	Ser/Ser
7,746	G	G	T	T	G	Pro/Pro
7,919	C	C	C	C	T	Ala/Val
9,404	T	T	C	C	T	Val/Ala
9,479	T	T	C	C	T	Val/Ala
16,622	C	C	C	C	T	Ala/Ala
17,564	T	T	G	G	T	Asp/Glu
17,846	C	C	T	T	C	Arg/Arg
19,064	A	A	G	G	G	Glu/Glu
21,721	G	G	A	A	G	Gly/Asp
22,222	T	T	C	C	T	Ile/Thr
23,220	T	G	T	T	T	Ser/Ala
24,872	T	T	T	T	C	Leu/Leu
25,298	G	A	G	G	G	Gly/Arg
26867	T	T	T	T	C	Ser/Pro
27,827	T	T	C	C	T	Cys/Arg

* Indicates a base difference resulting in an amino acid change between TW1 and Urbani.

Techniques for the manipulation of nucleic acids, such as, e.g., generating mutations in sequences, subcloning, labeling probes, sequencing, hybridization and the like are well described in the scientific and patent literature. See, e.g., Sambrook, ed., *MOLECULAR CLONING: A LABORATORY MANUAL* (2ND ED.), Vols. 1-3, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, (1989); *CURRENT PROTOCOLS IN MOLECULAR BIOLOGY*, Ausubel, ed. John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York (1997);

LABORATORY TECHNIQUES IN BIOCHEMISTRY AND MOLECULAR BIOLOGY: HYBRIDIZATION WITH NUCLEIC ACID PROBES, Part I. Tijssen, ed. Elsevier, N.Y. (1993).

Nucleic acids, vectors, capsids, polypeptides, and the like can be analyzed and quantified by any of a number of general means well known to those of skill in the art. These include, *e.g.*, analytical biochemical methods such as NMR, spectrophotometry, radiography, electrophoresis, capillary electrophoresis, high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC), thin layer chromatography (TLC), and hyperdiffusion chromatography, various immunological methods, *e.g.* fluid or gel precipitin reactions, immunodiffusion, immuno-electrophoresis, radioimmunoassays (RIAs), enzyme-linked immunosorbent assays (ELISAs), immuno-fluorescent assays, Southern analysis, Northern analysis, dot-blot analysis, gel electrophoresis (*e.g.*, SDS-PAGE), RT-PCR, quantitative PCR, other nucleic acid or target or signal amplification methods, radiolabeling, scintillation counting, and affinity chromatography.

Amplification of Nucleic Acids

Oligonucleotide primers can be used to amplify nucleic acids to generate fusion protein coding sequences used to practice the invention, to monitor levels of vaccine after *in vivo* administration (*e.g.*, levels of a plasmid or virus), to confirm the presence and phenotype of activated CTLs, and the like. The skilled artisan can select and design suitable oligonucleotide amplification primers using known sequences, *e.g.*, SEQ ID NO:1. Amplification methods are also well known in the art, and include, *e.g.*, polymerase chain reaction, PCR (*PCR Protocols, A Guide to Methods and Applications*, ed. Innis, Academic Press, N.Y. (1990) and *PCR Strategies* (1995), ed. Innis, Academic Press, Inc., N.Y., ligase chain reaction (LCR) (Wu (1989) *Genomics* 4:560; Landegren (1988) *Science* 241:1077; Barringer (1990) *Gene* 89:117); transcription amplification (Kwoh (1989) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 86:1173); and, self-sustained sequence replication (Guatelli (1990) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 87:1874); Q β replicase amplification (Smith (1997) *J. Clin. Microbiol.* 35:1477-1491; Burg (1996) *Mol. Cell. Probes* 10:257-271) and other RNA polymerase mediated techniques (NASBA, Cangene, Mississauga, Ontario; Berger (1987) *Meth. Enzymol.* 152:307-316; U.S. Patent Nos. 4,683,195 and 4,683,202; Sooknanan (1995) *Biotechnology* 13:563-564).

Cloning and construction of expression cassettes

Expression cassettes, including plasmids, recombinant viruses (*e.g.*, RNA viruses like the replicons described below) and other vectors encoding the fusion proteins described herein are used to express these polypeptides *in vitro* and *in vivo*. Recombinant nucleic acids are expressed

by a variety of conventional techniques (Roberts (1987) *Nature* 328:731; Schneider (1995) *Protein Expr. Purif.* 6435:10; Sambrook, *supra* Tijssen, *supra*; Ausubel, *supra*). Plasmids, vectors, *etc.*, can be isolated from natural sources, obtained from such sources as ATCC or GenBank libraries, or prepared by synthetic or recombinant methods.

The nucleic acids used to practice the invention can be stably or transiently expressed in cells such as episomal expression systems. Selection markers can be incorporated to confer a selectable phenotype on transformed cells. For example, selection markers can code for episomal maintenance and replication such that integration into the host genome is not required. For example, the marker may encode antibiotic resistance, *e.g.*, chloramphenicol, kanamycin, G418, bleomycin, hygromycin) to permit selection of those cells transformed with the desired DNA sequences (Blondelet- Rouault (1997) *Gene* 190:315-317; Aubrecht (1997) *J. Pharmacol. Exp. Ther.* 281:992-997).

In Vivo Nucleic Acid Administration

Preferred methods of administration are exemplified herein and are well-known in the art. In one embodiment, a nucleic acid encoding a CRT-SARS peptide epitope chimeric polypeptide are cloned into expression cassettes such as plasmids or other vectors, viruses that can transfect or infect cells *in vitro*, *ex vivo* and/or *in vivo*. A number of delivery approaches are known, including lipid or liposome based gene delivery (Mannino (1988) *BioTechniques* 6:682-691; U.S. Pat No. 5,279,833), replication-defective retroviral vectors with desired exogenous sequence as part of the retroviral genome (Miller (1990) *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 10:4239; Kolberg (1992) *J. NIH Res.* 4:43; Cornetta (1991) *Hum. Gene Ther.* 2: 215; Zhang (1996) *Cancer Metastasis Rev.* 15:385-401; Anderson, *Science* (1992) 256: 808-813; Nabel (1993) *TIBTECH* 11: 211-217; Mitani (1993) *TIBTECH* 11: 162-166; Mulligan (1993) *Science* 260A:926-932; Dillon (1993) *TIBTECH* 11: 167-175; Miller (1992) *Nature* 357: 455-460).

Expression cassettes can also be derived from viral genomes. Vectors which may be employed include recombinantly modified enveloped or non-enveloped DNA and RNA viruses, examples of which are baculoviridae, parvoviridae, picornaviridae, herpesviridae, poxviridae, adenoviridae, picornaviridae or alphaviridae. Chimeric vectors may also be employed which exploit advantageous merits of each of the parent vector properties (Feng (1997) *Nature Biotechnology* 15:866-870). Such viral genomes may be modified by recombinant DNA techniques to include the gene of interest and may be engineered to be replication-deficient, conditionally replicating or replication-competent. Vectors can be derived from adenoviral,

adeno-associated viral or retroviral genomes. Retroviral vectors can include those based upon murine leukemia virus (MuLV), gibbon ape leukemia virus (GaLV), simian immunodeficiency virus (SIV), human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), and combinations thereof (Buchscher (1992) *J. Virol.* 66:2731-2739; Johann (1992) *J. Virol.* 66:1635-1640 (1992); Sommerfelt (1990) *Virol.* 176:58-59; Wilson (1989) *J. Virol.* 63:2374-2378; Miller (1991) *J. Virol.* 65:2220-2224. Adeno-associated virus (AAV)-based vectors can transduce cells for the *in vitro* production of nucleic acids and peptides, and be used in *in vivo* and *ex vivo* therapy procedures (Okada (1996) *Gene Ther.* 3:957-964; West (1987) *Virology* 160:38-47; Carter (1989) U.S. Patent No. 4,797,368; Carter *et al.* WO 93/24641 (1993); Kotin (1994) *Human Gene Therapy* 5:793-801; Muzyczka (1994) *J. Clin. Invest.* 94:1351).

In vivo administration using self-replicating RNA replicons

In addition to the above-described expression vectors and recombinant viruses, self-replicating RNA replicons can also be used to infect cells or tissues or whole organisms with a fusion protein-expressing nucleic acids of the invention. Thus, the invention also incorporates RNA viruses, including alphavirus genome RNAs such as from Sindbis virus, Semliki Forest virus, Venezuelan equine encephalitis virus, and the like, that have been engineered to allow expression of heterologous RNAs and proteins. High levels of expression of heterologous sequences such as the fusion polypeptides of the invention, are achieved when the viral structural genes are replaced by the heterologous coding sequences.

These recombinant RNAs are self-replicating ("replicons") and can be introduced into cells as naked RNA or DNA. However, they require *trans* complementation to be packaged and released from cells as infectious virion particles. The defective helper RNAs contain the *cis*-acting sequences required for replication as well as an RNA promoter which drives expression of open reading frames. In cells co-transfected with both the replicon and defective helper RNAs, viral nonstructural proteins translated from the replicon RNA allow replication and transcription of the defective helper RNA to produce the virion's structural proteins (Bredenbeek (1993) *J. Virol.* 67:6439-6446).

RNA replicon vaccines may be derived from alphavirus vectors, such as Sindbis virus (family *Togaviridae*) (Xiong (1989) *Science* 243:1188-1191), Semliki Forest virus (Ying (1999) *Nat. Med.* 5:823-827) or Venezuelan equine encephalitis virus (Pushko (1997) *Virology* 239:389-401) vectors. These vaccines are self-replicating and self-limiting and may be administered as either RNA or DNA, which is then transcribed into RNA replicons in

transfected cells or *in vivo* (Berglund (1998) *Nat. Biotechnol.* 16:562-565). Self-replicating RNA infects a diverse range of cell types and allows the expression of the antigen of interest at high levels (Huang (1996) *Curr. Opin. Biotechnol.* 7:531-535). Additionally, self-replicating RNA eventually causes lysis of transfected cells because viral replication is toxic to infected host cells (Frolov (1996) *J. Virol.* 70:1182-1190). These vectors therefore do not raise the concern associated with naked DNA vaccines of integration into the host genome. In one embodiment, the self-replicating RNA replicon comprises a Sindbis virus self-replicating RNA vector SINrep5, as described in detail by Bredenbeek, *supra* and Herrmann (1998) *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.* 253:524-531.

Polypeptides

In other embodiments, the invention is directed to an isolated or recombinant polypeptide comprising at least two domains, wherein the first domain comprises a calreticulin (CRT) polypeptide; and, wherein the second domain comprises an MHC class I-binding peptide epitope of a SARS protein that is antigenic such that an immune response directed against such an epitope leads to any type of protective or prophylactic or therapeutic immunity/against the virus. As noted above, the terms "polypeptide," "protein," and "peptide," referring to polypeptides including the CRT, fragments of CRT that bind peptides, and MHC class I-binding peptide epitopes, SARS polypeptides, such as the S, E, M and N proteins to practice the invention. These proteins are disclosed in more detail, including amino acid sequence and encoding nucleic acid sequences, above. The composition of the invention also include "analogues," or "conservative variants" and "mimetics" or "peptidomimetics" with structures and activity that substantially correspond to CRT and SARS protein or epitope(s) thereof. Thus, the terms "conservative variant" or "analogue" or "mimetic" also refer to a polypeptide or peptide which has a modified amino acid sequence, such that the change(s) do not substantially alter the polypeptide's (the conservative variant's) structure and/or activity (ability to bind to "antigenic" peptides, to stimulate an immune response). These include conservatively modified variations of an amino acid sequence, *i.e.*, amino acid substitutions, additions or deletions of those residues that are not critical for protein activity, or substitution of amino acids with residues having similar properties (acidic, basic, positively or negatively charged, polar or non-polar, *etc.*) such that the substitutions of even critical amino acids does not substantially alter structure and/or activity. Conservative substitution tables providing functionally similar amino acids are well known in the art. For example, one exemplary guideline to select conservative substitutions

includes (original residue/substitution): Ala/Gly or Ser; Arg/ Lys; Asn/ Gln or His; Asp/Glu; Cys/Ser; Gln/Asn; Gly/Asp; Gly/Ala or Pro; His/Asn or Gln; Ile/Leu or Val; Leu/Ile or Val; Lys/Arg or Gln or Glu; Met/Leu or Tyr or Ile; Phe/Met or Leu or Tyr; Ser/Thr; Thr/Ser; Trp/Tyr; Tyr/Trp or Phe; Val/Ile or Leu.

An alternative exemplary guideline uses the groups shown in the Table below. For a detailed description of protein chemistry and structure, see Schulz, GE *et al.*, *Principles of Protein Structure*, Springer-Verlag, New York, 1978, and Creighton, T.E., *Proteins: Structure and Molecular Properties*, W.H. Freeman & Co., San Francisco, 1983, which are hereby incorporated by reference. The types of substitutions that may be made in the polypeptides of this invention may be based on analysis of the frequencies of amino acid changes between a homologous protein of different species, defined herein as exchanges within one of the following five groups:

1	Small aliphatic, nonpolar or slightly polar residues	Ala, Ser, Thr (Pro, Gly);
2	Polar, negatively charged residues and their amides	Asp, Asn, Glu, Gln;
3	Polar, positively charged residues	His, Arg, Lys;
4	Large aliphatic, nonpolar residues	Met, Leu, Ile, Val (Cys)
5	Large aromatic residues	Phe, Tyr, Trp.

The three amino acid residues in parentheses above have special roles in protein architecture. Gly is the only residue lacking a side chain and thus imparts flexibility to the chain. Pro, because of its unusual geometry, tightly constrains the chain. Cys can participate in disulfide bond formation, which is important in protein folding.

More substantial changes in biochemical, functional (or immunological) properties are made by selecting substitutions that are less conservative, such as between, rather than within, the above five groups. Such changes will differ more significantly in their effect on maintaining (a) the structure of the peptide backbone in the area of the substitution, for example, as a sheet or helical conformation, (b) the charge or hydrophobicity of the molecule at the target site, or (c) the bulk of the side chain. Examples of such substitutions are (i) substitution of Gly and/or Pro by another amino acid or deletion or insertion of Gly or Pro; (ii) substitution of a hydrophilic residue, *e.g.*, Ser or Thr, for (or by) a hydrophobic residue, *e.g.*, Leu, Ile, Phe, Val or Ala; (iii) substitution of a Cys residue for (or by) any other residue; (iv) substitution of a residue having an electropositive side chain, *e.g.*, Lys, Arg or His, for (or by) a residue having an

electronegative charge, *e.g.*, Glu or Asp; or (v) substitution of a residue having a bulky side chain, *e.g.*, Phe, for (or by) a residue not having such a side chain, *e.g.*, Gly.

One of skill in the art will appreciate that the above-identified substitutions are not the only possible conservative substitutions. For example, for some purposes, all charged amino acids may be considered conservative substitutions for each other whether they are positive or negative. Individual substitutions, deletions or additions that alter, add or delete a single amino acid or a small percentage of amino acids in an encoded sequence can also be considered to yield “conservatively modified variants.”

The terms “mimetic” and “peptidomimetic” refer to a synthetic chemical compound that has the necessary structural and/or functional characteristics of a peptide that permits use in the methods of the invention, such as mimicking CRT in interaction with peptides and MHC class I-proteins). The mimetic can be either entirely composed of synthetic, non-natural analogues of amino acids, or, is a combination of partly natural amino acids and partly non-natural analogues. The mimetic can also incorporate any amount of natural amino acid conservative substitutions as long as such substitutions also do not substantially alter the mimetics’ structure and/or activity. As with conservative variants, routine experimentation will determine whether a mimetic is within the scope of the invention, that its stereochemical structure and/or function is not substantially altered. Peptide mimetics can contain any combination of “non-natural” structural components, typically from three groups: (a) residue linkage groups other than the natural amide bond (“peptide bond”); (b) non-natural residues in place of naturally occurring amino acids; or (c) residues which induce or stabilize a secondary structure, *e.g.*, a β turn, γ turn, β sheet, or α helix conformation. A polypeptide can be characterized as a mimetic when all or some of its residues are joined by chemical bonds other than peptide bonds. Individual peptidomimetic residues can be joined by peptide bonds, other chemical bonds or coupling means, such as glutaraldehyde, N-hydroxysuccinimide esters, bifunctional maleimides, N,N'-dicyclohexylcarbodiimide (DCC) or N,N'-diisopropylcarbodiimide (DIC). Linking groups that are alternatives to peptide bonds include, ketomethylene (-C(=O)-CH₂- for -C(=O)-NH-), aminomethylene (CH₂-NH), ethylene, olefin (CH=CH), ether (CH₂-O), thioether (CH₂-S), tetrazole (CN₄-), thiazole, retroamide, thioamide, or ester (Spatola (1983) in *Chemistry and Biochemistry of Amino Acids, Peptides and Proteins*, Vol. 7, pp 267-357, *Peptide Backbone Modifications*, Marcell Dekker, NY).

The structure of the polypeptides, peptides, other functional derivatives, including mimetics of the present invention are preferably based on structure and amino acid sequence of CRT, preferably human CRT (SEQ ID NO:2, disclosed above) or a SARS-CoV protein such as S, E, M or N as disclosed herein for two viral isolates.

Individual synthetic residues and polypeptides incorporating mimetics can be synthesized using a variety of procedures and methodologies well known in the art, *e.g.*, *Organic Syntheses Collective Volumes*, Gilman *et al.* (eds) John Wiley & Sons, Inc., NY. Polypeptides incorporating mimetics can also be made using solid phase synthetic procedures (*e.g.*, U.S. Pat. No. 5,422,426). Peptides and peptide mimetics of the invention can also be synthesized using combinatorial methodologies. Various techniques for generation of peptide and peptidomimetic libraries are well known *e.g.*, multipin, tea bag, and split-couple-mix techniques (al-Obeidi (1998) *Mol. Biotechnol.* 9:205-223; Hruby (1997) *Curr. Opin. Chem. Biol.* 1:114-119; Ostergaard (1997) *Mol. Divers.* 3:17-27; Ostresh (1996) *Methods Enzymol.* 267:220-234). Modified polypeptide and peptides can be further produced by chemical modification (Belousov (1997) *Nucleic Acids Res.* 25:3440-3444; Frenkel (1995) *Free Radic. Biol. Med.* 19:373-380; Blommers (1994) *Biochemistry* 33:7886-7896).

The peptides can also be synthesized, whole or in part, using conventional chemical synthesis (Caruthers (1980) *Nucleic Acids Res. Symp. Ser.* 215-223; Horn (1980) *Nucleic Acids Res. Symp. Ser.* 225-232; Banga, A.K., *Therapeutic Peptides and Proteins, Formulation, Processing and Delivery Systems* (1995) Technomic Publishing Co., Lancaster, PA. For example, peptide synthesis can be performed using various solid-phase techniques (Roberge (1995) *Science* 269:202; Merrifield (1997) *Methods Enzymol.* 289:3-13) and automated synthesis, *e.g.*, using the ABI 431A Peptide Synthesizer (Perkin Elmer) in accordance with the manufacturer' instructions.

In one embodiment of the invention, peptide-binding fragments or "sub-sequences" of CRT are used. In another embodiment, other peptides that bind to MHC proteins, preferably MHC Class I proteins, are used. Such peptides can be derived from any polypeptide, particularly, from a known pathogen, or it can be entirely synthetic). Methods for determining whether, and to what extent, a peptide binds to a CRT or a CRT fragment, or an MHC protein are routine in the art (Jensen (1999) *Immunol. Rev.* 172:229-238; Zhang (1998) *J. Mol. Biol.* 281:929-947; Morgan (1997) *Protein Sci.* 6:1771-1773; Fugger (1996) *Mol. Med.* 2:181-188;

Sette (1994) *Mol. Immunol.* 31:813-822; Elvin (1993) *J. Immunol. Meth.* 158:161-171; U.S. Patent Nos. 6,048,530; 6,037,135; 6,033,669; 6,007,820).

Formulation and Administration of Pharmaceutical or Immunological Compositions

In various embodiments of the invention, polypeptides, nucleic acids, expression cassettes, cells, and particles, are administered to an individual as pharmacological compositions in amounts sufficient to induce an antigen-specific immune response (*e.g.*, a CTL response, see Examples, below) in the individual.

Pharmaceutically acceptable carriers and formulations for nucleic acids, peptides and polypeptides are known to the skilled artisan and are described in detail in the scientific and patent literature, see *e.g.*, the latest edition of Remington's Pharmaceutical Science, Mack Publishing Company, Easton, PA ("Remington's"); Banga; Putney (1998) *Nat. Biotechnol.* 16:153-157; Patton (1998) *Biotechniques* 16:141-143; Edwards (1997) *Science* 276: 1868-1871; U.S. Patent Nos. 5,780,431; 5,770,700; 5,770,201.

The nucleic acids and polypeptides used in the methods of the invention can be delivered alone or as pharmaceutical compositions by any means known in the art, *e.g.*, systemically, regionally, or locally; by intraarterial, intrathecal (IT), intravenous (IV), parenteral, intra-pleural cavity, topical, oral, or local administration, as subcutaneous, intra-tracheal (*e.g.*, by aerosol) or transmucosal (*e.g.*, buccal, bladder, vaginal, uterine, rectal, nasal mucosa). Actual methods for delivering compositions will be known or apparent to those skilled in the art and are described in detail in the scientific and patent literature, see *e.g.*, Remington's.

The pharmaceutical compositions can be administered by any protocol and in a variety of unit dosage forms depending upon the method and route and frequency of administration, whether other drugs are being administered, the individual's response, and the like. Dosages for typical nucleic acid, peptide and polypeptide pharmaceutical compositions are well known to those of skill in the art. Such dosages may be adjusted depending on a variety of factors, *e.g.*, the initial responses (*e.g.*, number and activity of CTLs induced, tumor shrinkage, anti-viral activity measured as lysis of virus-infected cells or reduction of virus titer, and the like), the particular therapeutic context, patient health and tolerance. The amount of pharmaceutical composition adequate to induce the desired response is defined as a "therapeutically effective dose." The dosage schedule and amounts effective for this use, *i.e.*, the "dosing regimen," will depend upon a variety of factors, including, *e.g.*, the diseases or conditions to be treated or

prevented by the immunization, the general state of the patient's health, the patient's physical status, age, pharmaceutical formulation and concentration of pharmaceutical composition, and the like. The dosage regimen also takes into consideration pharmacokinetics, *i.e.*, the pharmaceutical composition's rate of absorption, bioavailability, metabolism, clearance, and the like (Remington). Dosages can be determined empirically, *e.g.*, by assessing the abatement or amelioration of symptoms, or, by objective criteria, *e.g.*, measuring levels of antigen-specific CTLs. As noted above, a single or multiple administrations can be administered depending on the dosage and frequency as required and tolerated by the patient. The pharmaceutical compositions can be administered alone or in conjunction with other therapeutic treatments, or, as prophylactic immunization.

Ex vivo treatment and re-administration of APCs

In various embodiments of the invention, the nucleic acids and polypeptides of the invention are introduced into the individual by *ex vivo* treatment of antigen presenting cells (APCs), followed by administration of the manipulated APCs. In one embodiment, APCs are transduced (transfected) or infected with fusion protein-encoding nucleic acids of the invention; afterwards, the APCs are administered to the individual. In another embodiment, the APCs are stimulated with fusion proteins of the invention (purified or as a cell lysate from cells transfected and expressing a recombinant fusion protein *in vivo*). Afterward this "pulsing, the APCs are administered to the individual.

The fusion proteins can be in any form, *e.g.*, as purified or synthetic polypeptides, as crude cell lysates (from transfected cells making recombinant fusion protein), and the like. The APC can be an MHC-matched cell (a tissue-typed cell). The APC can be a tissue-cultured cell or it can be an APC isolated from the individual to be treated and re-administered after *ex vivo* stimulation. Any APC can be used, as described above. Methods of isolating APCs, *ex vivo* treatment in culture, and re-administration are well known in the art (U.S. Patent Nos. 5,192,537; 5,665,350; 5,728,388; 5,888,705; 5,962,320; 6,017,527; 6,027,488).

Kits

The invention provides kits that contain the pharmaceutical or immunogenic compositions of the invention, as described above, to practice the methods of the invention. In alternative embodiments, the kits can contain recombinant or synthetic chimeric polypeptides comprising a first domain comprising an ER chaperone polypeptide and a second domain comprising an antigenic peptide of the SARS CoV, *e.g.*, a CRT-Class I-binding peptide epitope

fusion protein; or, the nucleic acids encoding them, *e.g.*, in the form of naked DNA (*e.g.*, plasmids), viruses (*e.g.* alphavirus-derived “replicons” including Sindbis virus replicons) and the like. The kit can contain instructional material teaching methodologies, *e.g.*, means to administer the compositions used to practice the invention, means to inject or infect cells or patients or animals with the nucleic acids or polypeptides of the invention, means to monitor the resultant immune response and assess the reaction of the individual to which the compositions have been administered, and the like.

It is understood that the examples and embodiments described herein are for illustrative purposes only and that various modifications or changes in light thereof will be suggested to persons skilled in the art and are to be included within the spirit and purview of this application and scope of the appended claims.

EXAMPLES

The following examples are offered to illustrate, but not to limit the claimed invention.

EXAMPLE 1

DNA Vaccines Targeting the Nucleocapsid Protein of SARS-CoV

This Example is built upon the prior discovery of the present inventors that DNA vaccination with antigen linked to calreticulin (CRT) dramatically enhances MHC class I presentation of a linked antigen to CD8⁺ T cells. In this study, they employed a CRT-based enhancement strategy to create effective DNA vaccines using SARS-CoV nucleocapsid (N) protein as a target antigen. Vaccination with naked CRT/N DNA generated the most potent N-specific humoral and T cell-mediated immune responses in vaccinated C57BL/6 mice among all of the DNA constructs compared here. Animals vaccinated with CRT/N DNA were capable of significantly reducing the titer of challenging vaccinia expressing the N protein of the SARS virus. These results show that a DNA composition encoding CRT linked to a SARS-CoV antigen N can generate strong N-specific humoral and cellular immunity that can control infection with SARS-CoV.

Materials and Methods

Plasmid DNA Constructs and DNA Preparation

The current study employed the mammalian expression vector, pcDNA3.1/myc-His (-) (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA). For the generation of pcDNA3-N-myc, the DNA fragment encoding SARS-Co V nucleocapsid was amplified with PCR using a set of primers:

5'-AAAGAATTCTGATGCTGATAATGGACCCCAATC-3', SEQ ID NO:97

5'-TTTGGTACCTGCCTGAGTTGAATCAGCAGA-3' SEQ ID NO:98

and pGEX-1-NC-G3 (Huang, LR *et al.*, 2004, *J Med Virol.* 73:338-346) as a template. The amplified product was further cloned into the EcoRI/KpnI sites of pcDNA3.1/myc-His (-) vector. To generate pcDNA3-CRT-myc, CRT DNA segment was isolated from pcDNA3-CRT (Cheng, W.-F. *et al.*, 2001, *J. Clinical Invest.* 108:669-678) and cloned into the XhoI/EcoRI sites of pcDNA3.1/myc-His (-). For the generation of pcDNA3-CRT/N-myc, the amplified N DNA was cloned into the EcoRI/KpnI sites of pcDNA3-CRT-myc. The accuracy of these constructs was confirmed by DNA sequencing. The DNA was amplified in *E. coli* DH5 α and purified as described previously (Chen, C.-H. *et al.*, 2000, *Cancer Research* 60:1035-1042; Wu *et al.*, PCT Publication WO 01/29233).

Generation of Bacteria-Derived SARS-CoV N Protein

cDNA encoding SARS nucleocapsid protein was generated by reverse transcription of SARS coronavirus TW1 (18) (Hsueh, PR, 2003, *Emerg Infect Dis* 9:1163-1167;) (accession no. YA291451) using Superscript II (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA) followed by amplification using platinum *Taq* DNA polymerase (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA) as described previously (Huang *et al.*, *supra*). The oligonucleotide primers for SARS-CoV N protein were

5'-ATGTCTGATAATGGACCCCA-3' (forward, nt28120-nt28139) SEQ ID NO:99; and

5'-TTATGCCTGAGTTGAATCAG-3' (reversed, nt29369-nt29388). SEQ ID NO:100

The DNA fragment encoding N protein was cloned into pGEX-1 plasmid (Amersham Pharmacia Biotech, Little Chalfont, England) to generate pGEX-1-NC-G3 (Huang *et al.*, *supra*) for recombinant protein expression. *E. coli* BL-21 were transformed with pGEX-1 or pGEX-1-NC-G3 plasmids and grown overnight in LB medium containing 50 μ g/ml ampicillin to the midlog phase. Cells transformed with GST or GST-N fusion constructs were directly induced with 0.25 mM IPTG (isopropyl- β -D-thiogalactoside) for 3 hours at 30 °C. Cells were collected by centrifugation and then resuspended in TNE buffer (50mM Tris, pH 8.0, 0.15M NaCl, 1mM EDTA, and 1mM PMSF), about 1ml per 25OD₆₀₀ cells. The fusion protein solubility was

determined by sonication, and centrifugation followed by SDS-PAGE separation of both the supernatant and pellet fractions. In larger volume of culture (~3 liters), cells were lysed by microfluidizer. Lysates prepared from the large batch were incubated with TNE equilibrated glutathione resin. Bound protein was eluted by 10mM reduced glutathione in 50mM Tris (pH 8.0) buffer. The eluted and purified fractions were used for Western blot analysis and as the coating antigen for ELISA assay.

Western Blot Analysis

The expression of N protein in 293 cells transfected with pcDNA3.1/*myc*-His (-) encoding no insert, CRT, N, or CRT/N DNA was characterized by western blot analysis. 20 µg of DNA were transfected into 5×10^6 293 cells using lipofectamine 2000 (Life Technologies, Rockville, MD). 24 hr after transfection, cells were lysed with protein extraction reagent (Pierce, Rockford, IL). Equal amounts of proteins (50 µg) were loaded and separated by SDS-PAGE using a 10% polyacrylamide gel. For the characterization of bacteria-derived N protein, 1 µg of purified GST-N fusion protein was loaded and separated by SDS-PAGE using a 10% polyacrylamide gel. The gels were electroblotted to a polyvinylidene difluoride membrane (Bio-Rad, Hercules, CA). Blots were blocked with PBS/0.05% Tween 20 (TTBS) containing 5% nonfat milk for 2 hr at room temperature. Membranes were probed with rabbit anti-GST-N sera (Huang *et al.*, *supra*) at 1:1000 dilution in TTBS for 2 hr, washed four times with TTBS, and then incubated with goat anti-rabbit IgG conjugated to horseradish peroxidase (Zymed, San Francisco, CA) at 1:1000 dilution in TTBS containing 5% nonfat milk. Membranes were washed four times with TTBS and developed using enhanced Hyperfilm-enhanced chemiluminescence (Amersham, Piscataway, NJ).

Mice

Six- to eight-week-old female C57BL/6 mice were purchased from the National Cancer Institute (Frederick, Maryland) and kept in the oncology animal facility of the Johns Hopkins Hospital (Baltimore, Maryland). All animal procedures were performed according to approved protocols and in accordance with recommendations for the proper use and care of laboratory animals.

DNA Vaccination

DNA-coated gold particles were prepared according to a previously described protocol (Chen *et al.*, *supra*). DNA-coated gold particles were delivered to the shaved abdominal region of mice using a helium-driven gene gun (BioRad, Hercules, CA) with a discharge pressure of 400 p.s.i. C57BL/6 mice were immunized with 2 µg of the plasmid encoding no insert, CRT, N, or CRT/N protein. The mice received two boosters with the same dose at a one week interval.

Enzyme-Linked Immunoabsorbent Assay (ELISA)

The presence of SARS-CoV N-specific antibodies in the sera from CRT/N DNA-vaccinated C57BL/6 mice (5 per group) were determined by ELISA using microwell plates coated with bacteria-derived recombinant GST-N protein. Purified GST-N protein was diluted to 1 µg/ml with 0.05 M carbonate buffer (pH 9.6), and 0.1 ml/well was added to 96-well microtiter plates. Purified GST protein was used as negative control. The plates were incubated overnight at 4 °C, washed with phosphate buffered saline (PBS) – 0.05% Tween 20 (PT), incubated with (0.1 ml/well) PT-2% bovine serum albumin (PBT) for 60 minutes at 37°C and washed again with PT. Serial dilutions of the tested sera were added (0.1 ml/well) and the plates were incubated for 60 minutes at 37°C. The plates were washed with PT and were incubated with (0.1 ml/well) alkaline phosphatase-conjugated rabbit anti-mouse antibodies (Zymed, San Francisco, CA) for 30 minutes at 37°C. The plates were washed with PT and incubated with (0.1 ml/well) alkaline phosphatase substrate (according to Sigma instructions) for 60 minutes at 37 °C. Plates were read on a MicroElisa reader at a wavelength of 450 nm. Reading higher than 3-fold negative controls were scored as positive reactions.

Intracellular Cytokine Staining and Flow Cytometry Analysis

In order to assess the ability of our DNA vaccine encoding SARS-CoV N protein to elicit an N-specific CD8+ T cell response, we sought to identify the MHC class I-restricted CTL epitope of the SARS-CoV N protein. Using the BioInformatics & Molecular Analysis Section (BIMAS) for D^b and K^b peptide binding predictions (URL is bimas.cit.nih.gov/molbio/hla_bind/) and the SYFPEITHI database of MHC ligands and peptide motifs (URL is syfpeithi.bmi-heidelberg.com/), we analyzed various peptides of eight, nine, or ten residues and determined their sequences, positions, and scores, and eventually generated 7 potential peptides for our studies (see Table 3). We used splenocytes from C57BL/6 mice vaccinated with CRT/N DNA

for the characterization of these candidate peptides. Splenocytes were harvested from mice one week after the last vaccination. Prior to intracellular cytokine staining, 4×10^6 pooled splenocytes from the vaccinated mice were incubated for 16 hours with 1 μ g/ml of each candidate peptide for detecting N-specific CD8⁺ T cell precursors. Intracellular IFN- γ staining and flow cytometry analysis were performed as described previously. Flow cytometry analysis was performed on a Becton-Dickinson FACScan with CELLQuest software (Becton Dickinson Immunocytometry System, Mountain View, CA).

To characterize the various DNA vaccines in eliciting an N-specific CD8⁺ T cell response, splenocytes from the various vaccinated mice (5 per group) were incubated with 1 μ g/ml of N peptide (aa 346-354, QFKDNVILL; SEQ ID NO:31) for 16 hours. Intracellular IFN- γ staining and flow cytometry analysis were performed as described above.

Generation and Characterization of Recombinant Vaccinia

The recombinant vaccinia virus was generated using a protocol similar to that described previously Wu, T.-C., *et al.*, 1995, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.* 92:11671-11675). Briefly, the DNA fragment encoding SARS-Co V nucleocapsid was amplified with PCR using a set of primers:

5'-AAAGCATGCATGTCTGATAATGGACCCCAATC-3' (SEQ ID NO:32)

5'-TTGGTACCTTATGCCTGAGTTGAATCAGCAGA-3' (SEQ ID NO:32) and

pGEX-1-NC-G3 as a template. The amplified product was further cloned into sphiI/KpnI sites of pSCIIMCS2. This construct was transfected into Vac-WT infected CV-1 using Lipofectamine 2000. The recombinant vaccinia viruses were isolated as in Wu *et al.*, *supra*. Plaque-purified recombinant vaccinia viruses were checked for the expression of N protein by flow cytometry analysis, immunofluorescence staining, and Western blot analysis using rabbit anti-GST-N sera (Huang *et al.*, *supra*). For the detection of the expression of SARS-CoV N protein in TK⁻ cells infected with Vac-N by flow cytometry analysis, the vaccinia-infected cells were incubated with rabbit anti-GST-N sera at 1:100 dilution in 1x Perm (PharMingen, San Diego, CA) for 30 min after fixation with Cytofix/Cytoperm (PharMingen, San Diego, CA), washed four times with 1X PBS, and then incubated with FITC-labeled goat anti-rabbit IgG (Jackson ImmunoResearch Laboratories, West Grove, PA) at 1:1000 dilution. Western blot analysis was performed as described above.

The Vac-WT and Vac-N were amplified by infecting TK⁻ cells *in vitro* according to a standard protocol. Titer was determined by plaque assay using BSC-1 cells. The viral stocks were preserved at -70°C prior to vaccination. Before use, the virus was thawed, trypsinized with 1/10 volume of trypsin/EDTA in 37°C water bath for 30 min, and diluted with minimal essential medium (MEM) to the final concentration of 1 × 10⁸ plaque-forming units (PFU)/ml.

Immunofluorescence Staining for N Protein Expression

Immunofluorescence staining was performed using a protocol similar to what has been described previously (Cheng, WF *et al.*, 2002, *Hum Gene Ther* 13:553-568). Briefly, Tk⁻ cells were cultured in 8-well culture chamber slides (Nalge Nunc Int., Naperville, IL) until they reached 50% confluence. The cells were infected with Vac-N or Vac WT at 10 m.o.i. to evaluate the expression of N protein. After 24 hours of infection, cells were fixed and permeabilized with Cytofix/Cytoperm (Pharmingen) for 30 min. Rabbit anti-N sera was added into the chamber at a dilution of 1:100 and incubated for 30 min. Diluted FITC goat anti-rabbit IgG (10 µg/ml, Jackson ImmunoResearch Laboratories, West Grove, PA), was added and incubated for 30 min. The slides were mounted and observed immediately under a fluorescence microscope.

In Vivo Challenge with Recombinant Vaccinia Virus

For the local challenge experiment, the immunized mice were anesthetized and infected with 2×10⁶ PFU/mouse of Vac-WT or Vac-N in 20 µl by intranasal instillation 1 week after the final immunization. For the systemic challenge experiment, the immunized mice were infected with 1×10⁷ PFU/mouse of Vac-N in 100 µl by intravenous injection 1 week after the final immunization. Five mice were used for each vaccinated group. To determine virus titers in lungs, mice were sacrificed 5 days after challenge. Both lungs were harvested, homogenized in 1 ml of MEM containing 2.5% fetal bovine serum, and subjected to three rounds of freezing and thawing before the titer of virus was determined by plaque assay.

Statistical Analysis

All data expressed as means ± SEM are from one experiment of at least two experiments performed. Data for intracellular cytokine staining with flow cytometry analysis and *in vivo* viral challenge experiments were evaluated by analysis of variance (ANOVA). Comparisons between individual data points were made using a student's t-test.

Results

Characterization of N protein in cells transfected with the various DNA vaccines.

In order to characterize the expression of the SARS-CoV N protein in 293 cells transfected with the various DNA constructs, we performed a Western blot analysis, using cell lysates derived from DNA-transfected cells. Rabbit anti-GST-N sera were used for Western blot analysis. As shown in **Figure 1**, lysate from 293 cells transfected with N DNA revealed a protein band with a size of approximately M_r 48,000 corresponding to N protein in Lane 3. Lysate from 293 cells transfected with CRT/N DNA revealed a protein band with a size of approximately M_r 90,000 corresponding to the chimeric CRT/N protein in Lane 4. In contrast, N protein was not detected in lysates from 293 cells transfected with plasmid DNA with no insert (lane 1) or CRT DNA (lane 2). Our data indicated that N DNA-transfected cells exhibited levels of N protein expression comparable to CRT/N DNA-transfected cells.

Vaccination with CRT/N DNA significantly enhances N-specific antibody responses.

To evaluate the humoral immune response to DNA vaccines encoding SARS-CoV N protein, we performed ELISA analysis using bacteria-derived GST-N fusion protein and sera from mice vaccinated with the various DNA vaccines. As shown in **Figures 2A** and **2B**, recombinant GST-N protein was purified from bacteria. The purification of bacteria-derived GST-N protein was demonstrated by gel electrophoresis (**Figure 2A**). The confirmation of GST-N protein was demonstrated by Western blot analysis with rabbit anti-GST-N sera (**Figure 2B**). We used the bacteria-derived GST-N protein for our ELISA. As shown in **Figure 2C**, mice vaccinated with CRT/N DNA generated the highest titer of N-specific antibody responses among mice vaccinated with the various DNA vaccines. Furthermore, ELISA to determine the subtype of IgG antibody showed significantly higher titer of N-specific IgG1 Ab than N-specific IgG2a in serum from mice vaccinated with N or CRT/N DNA (**Figure 2D**). We also used purified GST protein as a control for our ELISA. Sera from vaccinated mice only generated background level of color changes against GST (data not shown). These data show that vaccination with CRT/N DNA elicits a significantly stronger N-specific humoral immune response than vaccination with N DNA. This suggests that the linkage of CRT to N protein in a DNA vaccine enhances N-specific antibody production in vaccinated mice.

Vaccination with CRT/N DNA significantly improved SARS-CoV N-specific CD8+ T cell-mediated immune responses.

T cell mediated immunity has been shown to be important for control of viral infection. In order to develop quantitative assays for characterizing N-specific CD8+ T cell mediated immune responses, we sought to identify the MHC class I-restricted CTL epitope of the SARS-CoV N protein. Using the BioInformatics & Molecular Analysis Section (BIMAS) for D^b and K^b peptide binding predictions (http://bimas.cit.nih.gov/molbio/hla_bind/) and the SYFPEITHI database of MHC ligands and peptide motifs (<http://syfpeithi.bmi-heidelberg.com/>), we identified several potential candidate peptides for SARS-CoV N protein in C57BL/6 mice. **Table 3** shows their sequences, positions, and scores.

Table 3. Candidate CTL epitopes for SARS coronavirus nucleocapsid protein

Peptide name	MHC Class I	length	Peptide position	Peptide sequence	SEQ ID NO:	BIMAS score	SYFPEITHI score
N 346-354	H-2D ^b	9	346-354	QFKDNVILL	31	60	20
N 351-359	H-2D ^b	9	351-359	VILLNKHID	34	33	11
N 352-360	H-2D ^b	9	352-360	ILLNKHIDA	35	n/a	2
N 202-211	H-2D ^b	10	202-211	SSRGNSPARM	36	n/a	24
N 122-131	H-2D ^b	10	122-131	LPYGANKEGI	37	200	n/a
N 50-57	H-2K ^b	8	50-57	TASWFTAL	38	11	22
N 311-318	H-2K ^b	8	311-318	SASAFFGM	39	11	18

We then synthesized these peptides and characterized their ability to activate N-specific CD8+ T cells using splenocytes harvested from mice vaccinated with the various DNA vaccines. As shown in **Figure 3A**, using intracellular cytokine staining followed by flow cytometry analysis, we showed that a D^b-restricted 9mer peptide positioned at aa 346-354 (QFKDNVILL; SEQ ID NO:31) of N protein was able to activate significantly more N-specific CD8+ T cells in splenocytes from mice vaccinated with CRT/N DNA than the other epitopes (p<0.05). In comparison, the N peptide (aa 351-359, VILLNKHID; SEQ ID NO:34) only activated N-specific CD8+ T cells in splenocytes from mice vaccinated with CRT/N DNA to a slightly higher level than the background level. The other five peptides were not able to activate N-specific CD8+ T cells in splenocytes from mice vaccinated with CRT/N DNA (**Figure 3A**). Thus, the N peptide (aa 346-354, QFKDNVILL; SEQ ID NO:31) likely represents an H-2 D^b-restricted CTL epitope for SARS-CoV N protein. Our results also showed that mice vaccinated with CRT/N DNA generated significantly more N-specific CD8⁺ T cells than mice vaccinated with N DNA (**Figure 3B**) (p<0.05). Thus, our data suggest that the linkage of CRT to N protein in a DNA vaccine enhances N-specific CD8+ T cell mediated immune responses in vaccinated mice.

Recombinant vaccinia expressing SARS-CoV N protein as surrogate virus for vaccine studies

Certain factors preclude the usage of live SARS-CoV for our vaccine efficacy studies. Thus, we generated vaccinia virus expressing SARS-CoV N protein as a surrogate virus for our vaccine efficacy studies. To demonstrate the expression of SARS-CoV N protein expression, we infected 293 cells with vaccinia virus encoding N (Vac-N) and confirmed N expression via flow cytometry analysis, immunofluorescence staining, and Western blot analysis using rabbit anti-GST-N sera (Figure 4). 293 cells infected with wild-type vaccinia (Vac-WT) were used as a negative control. All three assays determined that 293 cells infected with Vac-N expressed significant levels of N protein and that 293 cells infected with Vac-WT did not express N protein.

Vaccination with CRT/N DNA results in the greatest reduction of titer of recombinant vaccinia virus expressing N protein.

The ability of a vaccine to successfully protect against viral challenge is an essential measure of its efficacy. To test the ability of our DNA vaccines encoding SARS-CoV N protein to protect against viral challenge, we vaccinated mice with DNA encoding CRT/N, N, CRT or no insert and challenged these mice with Vac-N or Vac-WT **intranasally or intravenously** one week after the last vaccination. As shown in Figure 5A, while no difference in Vac-WT titer was observed among mice vaccinated with any of the DNA vaccines, we found significantly lower titers of Vac-N in lungs of mice vaccinated with DNA encoding N than in lungs of mice vaccinated with DNA encoding CRT, or no insert (intranasal: $p<0.009$; intravenous: $p<0.033$). More importantly, mice vaccinated with DNA encoding CRT/N exhibited a significantly reduced titer of Vac-N in their lungs when compared to mice vaccinated with DNA encoding N (intranasal: $p<0.013$; intravenous: $p<0.006$). These data indicate that vaccination with CRT/N DNA can reduce titer of vaccinia expressing SARS-CoV N protein to a greater degree than vaccination with N DNA. Thus, vaccination with CRT/N DNA may generate the best protection against intranasal or intravenous challenge with viruses expressing SARS-CoV N protein.

Discussion

Vaccination with CRT/N DNA can elicit SARS-CoV nucleocapsid-specific humoral and cellular immune responses, and our results suggest that these responses can significantly reduce the titer of challenging vaccinia virus expressing N protein. These results also indicate that the linkage of CRT DNA to N DNA leads to enhanced DNA vaccine potency against a virus expressing a SARS-CoV protein. This is consistent with our previous studies using a different

antigen (HPV-16 E7). Thus, the ability of the CRT strategy to enhance cellular and humoral immune responses has been confirmed in two distinct antigenic systems. This indicates that a similar DNA vaccine strategy may prove effective against other antigenic proteins of SARS-CoV, such as the S, E, or M proteins.

The observed enhancement of the humoral immune response against the N protein of SARS-CoV in mice vaccinated with the chimeric CRT/N DNA vaccine may not be useful for SARS-CoV neutralization given the location of the N protein inside the viral envelope. Thus, N-specific antibodies may not be able to cross the envelope to bind with the nucleocapsid protein to abolish the infection. In comparison, SARS-CoV S, E, and M proteins are expressed on the envelope surface, and neutralizing antibodies against these proteins may thus be able to neutralize SARS-CoV infection. This raises the possibility that a DNA vaccine strategy employing CRT linked to the S, E, or M proteins may elicit effective neutralizing antibodies as well as potent T cell responses against infection by live SARS-CoV (see following Examples).

While the humoral immune response may represent an effective means of generating protection from SARS-CoV infection, it may also lead to an antibody-dependent enhancement (ADE) reaction. In ADE, virus-specific antibodies have been shown to interact with the Fc and/or complement receptors to enhance viral entry into host immune cells, such as granulocytic cells and monocytes/macrophages. The ADE phenomenon has been observed in at least one coronaviral system. It should therefore be considered when designing a vaccine against SARS-CoV. If the ADE phenomenon is observed in SARS-CoV infection or vaccination, N protein may be the logical choice for a target antigen, as antibodies against N will be unlikely to lead to ADE. This is due to the fact that the N protein is not expressed on the viral envelope and thus antibodies against N will probably not be able to facilitate viral entry.

We observed significant enhancement of the N-specific CD8+ T cell response as a result of linkage of N protein to CRT in a DNA vaccine. The percentage of N-specific CD8+ T cells in CRT/N DNA-vaccinated mice may potentially be further improved by coadministration with DNA encoding an antiapoptotic protein. Coadministration of DNA encoding BCL-xL with DNA encoding E7/HSP70, CRT/E7, or Sig/E7/LAMP-1 resulted in further enhancement of the E7-specific CD8+ T cell response for all three constructs. Because intracellular targeting and anti-apoptotic strategies modify DCs via different mechanisms, it is potentially feasible to combine anti-apoptotic strategies for prolonging DC life with CRT for enhancing MHC class I

processing and presentation of SARS-CoV antigen by DCs to further enhance DNA vaccine potency.

In this study we used vaccinia virus expressing N protein of SARS-CoV as a surrogate virus for assaying the vaccine efficacy in our study because SARS-CoV, having mainly been isolated in Asia, is difficult to obtain in the United States. More importantly, the handling of live SARS-CoV is potentially extremely hazardous, whereas the handling of recombinant vaccinia is relatively safe. For these reasons, we generated vaccinia expressing SARS-CoV N protein for use as a surrogate viral challenge model. The development of such a model for testing of our vaccine strategy is not without precedent, as vaccinia virus has been previously used in several prior studies as a substitute viral challenge model. While these studies may show a good correlation between the reduction of vaccinia titer and vaccine potency, it would preferable for our research to explore vaccine efficacy against live SARS-CoV virus in a near-human model. A potential animal model is *Macaca Fascicularis*, which has been shown to be susceptible to live SARS-CoV infection and demonstrate pulmonary pathology similar to humans.

DNA vaccination can successfully elicit SARS-CoV N-specific humoral and CD8+ T cell responses in vaccinated mice, and vaccination with CRT/N DNA can significantly enhance both humoral and cellular immune responses when compared to vaccination with N DNA. These enhanced immune responses resulting from linkage of antigen to CRT correlate with a strong reduction of titer of challenging vaccinia expressing N protein in mice vaccinated with CRT/N DNA. While N protein may not be able to elicit an effective neutralizing antibody response against live SARS-CoV, we have shown that it is capable of eliciting a SARS-CoV antigen-specific CD8+ T cell response that results in a significant reduction of titer of challenging vaccinia when linked to CRT in a DNA vaccine. This makes the present CRT/N DNA vaccine a potential candidate for future clinical translation. Furthermore, the CRT DNA vaccination strategy is applicable to envelope-associated SARS-CoV proteins, such as S, E, or M proteins, for elicitation of both neutralizing antibodies against SARS-CoV and SARS-CoV antigen-specific CTLs.

EXAMPLE 2

DNA Vaccines Targeting the Spike Protein (S) of SARS -CoV

Materials and Methods

Plasmid DNA Constructs and DNA Preparation

For the generation of pRSETA-S, the DNA fragment encoding the full-length S protein of SARS-CoV was amplified using a set of primers

5' - cgatccatgttattttcttattttct - 3' (SEQ ID NO:40) and
5' - cagaattcttatgtgtaatgtaatggaca - 3' (SEQ ID NO:41)

and cDNA from TW-1 strain of SARS-CoV. The amplified product was cloned into the BamHI/EcoRI of pRSETA (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA).

For the generation of pcDNA3-S, a DNA fragment encoding S was isolated from pRSETA-S and further cloned into the BamHI/EcoRI sites of pcDNA3.1(+) vector (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA).

For the generation of pcDNA3 encoding SARS-CoV S1, S1 or S2, the DNA fragments encoding S1, S1 or S2 DNA fragments were amplified with PCR using the following set of primers:

S1 5' -ccggatccatgttattttcttattat-3', (SEQ ID NO:42)
5' -ccgaattcttaagacatagtataagccacaatag-3'), (SEQ ID NO:43)
Si 5' -cttggatccatgggttgtgtccttgcttg-3', (SEQ ID NO:44)
5' -ccgaattcttacatgaagccagcatcagcag) and (SEQ ID NO:45)
S2 5' -ccggatccatgttaggtgctgatagttcaattg-3', (SEQ ID NO:46)
5' -gccgaattcttatgtgtaatgtaatgg-3'), (SEQ ID NO:47)

and pRSETA-S as a template. The amplified products were further cloned into the BamHI/EcoRI sites of pcDNA3.1 (+) vector.

pcDNA3-CRT has been described previously (Cheng, 2001, *supra*). For the generation of pcDNA3-CRT/S1, the CRT DNA fragment was amplified with PCR using a set of primers:

5' - ggtcttaagatgctgctccctgtgccgt - 3', (SEQ ID NO:48)
5' - caaagatctcagctcgcttggcgtggc - 3' (SEQ ID NO:49)

and pcDNA3-CRT as a template. The amplified CRT was cloned into the AflII/BamH I sites of pcDNA3-S1. For the generation of pMSCV-S, a DNA fragment encoding S was isolated from pRSETA-S and further cloned into the BglII/EcoRI sites of pMSCV vector (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA). The accuracy of these constructs was confirmed by DNA sequencing. The DNA was amplified in *E. coli* DH5 α and purified as described previously.

Cell Lines

The production and maintenance of TC-1 cells has been described previously. In brief, HPV-16 E6, E7 and *ras* oncogene were used to transform primary C57BL/6 mice lung epithelial cells to generate TC-1 cells. DC-1 cells were generated from the dendritic cell line provided by Dr. Kenneth Rock, University of Massachusetts. With continued passage, subclones of DCs

(DC-1) were generated that are easy to transfect (Kim, TW *et al.*, 2004, *Gene Ther.* 11:1011-1018). For the generation of TC-1/S and DC-1/S cells, the retroviral vector encoding the S protein of SARS-CoV was first generated. The phoenix packaging cells were transfected with pMSCV-S or pMSCV using Lipofectamine 2000. Supernatant from the transfected Phoenix (ϕ NX) cells was incubated with 50% confluent TC-1 or DC-1 cells in the presence of polybrene (8 μ g/ml; Sigma). Following transduction, the retroviral supernatants were removed from the transduced cells, and DCs were propagated in culture medium containing 7.5 μ g/ml of puromycin for selection. The transduced TC-1 or DC-1 cells were further selected by growing in culture medium containing 10 μ g/ml of puromycin for 5 days. The expression of S antigen was confirmed by Western blot analysis. All cells were maintained in RPMI medium (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA) supplemented with 2mM glutamine, 1mM sodium pyruvate, 20mM HEPES, 50 μ M β -mercaptoethanol, 100 IU/ml penicillin, 100 μ g/ml streptomycin and 10% fetal bovine serum (Gemini Bio-Products, Woodland, CA).

Western Blot Analysis

The expression of the full length protein S and its recombinant polypeptide fragments was examined in 293 cells transfected with various of the present DNA vectors encoding either no insert (control), S, S1, Si, S2, CRT or CRT/S1 was characterized by Western blot analysis. DNA, 20 μ g, was transfected into 5×10^6 293 cells using lipofectamine® 2000 (Life Technologies, Rockville, MD). After overnight transfection, the cells were lysed with protein extraction reagent (Pierce, Rockford, IL). Equal amounts of proteins (50 μ g) were loaded and separated on a 10% SDS-PAGE gel. The gels were electroblotted onto a polyvinylidene difluoride membrane (Bio-Rad, Hercules, CA). Blots were blocked with PBS/0.05% Tween 20 (TTBS) containing 5% nonfat milk overnight at 4°C. Membranes were probed with rabbit anti-spike polyclonal antibody at 1:2000 dilution in TTBS for 1 hr at room temperature, washed six times with TTBS, and then incubated with goat anti-rabbit IgG conjugated to horseradish peroxidase (Zymed, San Francisco, CA) at 1:1000 dilution in TTBS containing 5% nonfat milk for 1 hr at room temperature. Membranes were washed four times with TTBS and developed using enhanced Hyperfilm-enhanced chemiluminescence (Amersham, Piscataway, NJ).

The presence of secreted S1 and CRT/S1 was confirmed by Western blot analysis. Forty eight hours after transfection as above with 20 μ g of DNA encoding either no insert, S, S1, Si, S2, CRT or CRT/S1, 4 ml of culture supernatants were collected, centrifuged to remove cellular

debris and then was concentrated to 0.2 ml using an Amicon Ultra centrifugal filter device. Varying volumes (5, 10, 20 μ l) of the concentrated supernatants were loaded and separated by SDS-10% PAGE before blotting. The presence of S polypeptides was detected by probing with Rabbit anti-S antibody at a 1:2000 dilution.

The presence of the S-specific antibody in sera from the mice immunized with the various DNA vaccines was determined by Western blot analysis using TC-1/S lysates as a source of antigen. The lysates from TC-1/No insert or TC-1/S were loaded and separated by SDS-10% PAGE gel before blotting. Immune serum samples were collected from DNA-vaccinated mice two weeks after the last vaccination and were diluted to 1:250 with PBS. Equal amounts of proteins (50 μ g) from TC-1/No insert or TC-1/S lysates were probed with the diluted antisera from vaccinated mice.

Mice were as described in Example 1.

DNA Vaccination

DNA-coated gold particles were prepared and used as described above. C57BL/6 mice were immunized with 2 μ g of the plasmid which included either no insert, S, S1, Si, S2, CRT or

Intracellular Cytokine Staining and Flow Cytometry Analysis

Using CD3 negative selection kit (Miltenyi Biotec, Auburn, CA), CD3 $^{+}$ cells were enriched from splenocytes, harvested from mice one week after the last vaccination. DC cells (10^5) expressing S antigen (DC/S) were incubated with 10^6 of the isolated CD3 $^{+}$ T cells for 16 hours. The DC cells not expressing S antigen (DC/No insert) served as a negative control. After activation, T cells were stained for both surface CD8 and intracellular IFN- γ , and analyzed with flow cytometry analysis as described before.

ELISA

The end-point dilution titer of S-specific antibodies in the sera from DNA-vaccinated C57BL/6 mice were determined by ELISA using 96 microwell plates coated with TC-1/S or TC-1/No insert cells. After overnight incubation, the cells (5×10^4 /well) were washed once in phosphate buffered saline (PBS), then fixed and permeabilized using Cytofix/Cytoperm Kit (Pharmingen). Plates coated with cells were incubated with 1xPBS (0.3 ml/well) with 0.05% Tween 20 (PBT) containing 2% bovine serum albumin for 60 minutes at 37°C and washed again with PBT. Serial dilutions of the tested sera were added (0.1 ml/well) and the plates were

incubated for 60 minutes at 37°C. The plates were washed with PBT and were incubated with (0.1 ml/well) peroxidase-conjugated rabbit anti-mouse IgG (Zymed, San Francisco, CA) for 30 minutes at 37°C. The plates were washed with PT and incubated with (0.1 ml/well) peroxidase substrate according to the manufacturer's instructions for 15 minutes at 37 °C. Plates were read on a MicroElisa reader at a wavelength of 450 nm. Absorbance >3-fold above the absorbance from the negative controls were scored as positive reactions.

In Vivo Challenge with TC-1 cells expressing S antigen

The production and maintenance of TC-1 cells has been described previously. In brief, HPV-16 E6, E7 and *ras* oncogene were used to transform primary C57BL/6 mice lung epithelial cells to generate the TC-1 line.

For the construction of TC-1/S, supernatant from phoenix cells transfected with pMSCV-S was incubated with 50% confluent TC-1 cells in the presence of polybrene. The transduced TC-1 cells were further selected by growing in culture medium containing 10 µg/ml of puromycin for 5 days. The expression of S antigen was confirmed by Western analysis. For the challenge experiment, the immunized mice (10 per group) were subcutaneously challenged with 5×10^5 cells/mouse in the right leg one week after last vaccination, and then monitored twice a week to check the formation of TC-1/S tumor.

In vivo antibody depletion was performed to determine the contribution of various lymphocyte subsets to the protection, as described previously. The following mAbs were used: GK1.5 for CD4 depletion, mAb 2.43 for CD8 depletion, and mAb PK136 was used for NK1.1 depletion. Depletions were started one week after final vaccination. The immunized mice (10 per group) were challenged s.c. (5×10^5 cells/mouse) with TC-1/S cells one week after initiation of Ab depletion. The depletion was terminated on day 32 after challenge. The completeness of depletion was examined by flow cytometry. For each time point of analysis, >99% depletion of the appropriate subset was achieved while retaining normal levels of cells of the other subsets.

S-specific antibody responses

The presence of the S-specific antibody in sera from the mice immunized with the DNA vaccines encoding no insert, S, S1, Si, S2, CRT or CRT/S1 via a gene gun was detected by Western blot analysis. Immune serum samples were collected from DNA-vaccinated mice two weeks after the last vaccination and were diluted to 1:250 with PBS. Equal amounts of proteins (50 µg) from TC-1/No insert or TC-1/S lysates were probed with the diluted antisera. The end-

point dilution titer of S-specific antibodies in the sera from DNA-vaccinated C57BL/6 mice were determined by ELISA using 96 microwell plates coated with TC-1/S or TC-1/No insert cells. After overnight, the cells (5×10^4 /well) were washed once in phosphate buffered saline (PBS), then fixed and permeabilized using Cyofix/Cytoperm Kit (Pharmingen). Plates coated with cells were incubated with (0.3 ml/well) PBS – 0.05% Tween 20 (PBT) containing 2% bovine serum albumin for 60 minutes at 37 °C and washed again with PBT. Serial dilutions of the tested sera were added (0.1 ml/well) and the plates were incubated for 60 minutes at 37 °C. The plates were washed with PBT and were incubated with (0.1 ml/well) peroxidase-conjugated rabbit anti-mouse IgG (Zymed, San Francisco, CA) for 30 minutes at 37 °C. The plates were washed with PT and incubated with (0.1 ml/well) peroxidase substrate (according to Sigma instructions) for 15 minutes at 37 °C. Plates were read on a MicroElisa reader at a wavelength of 450 nm. Reading higher than 3-fold negative controls were scored as positive reactions.

Statistical Analysis

All results expressed as means \pm SD are representative of at least two different experiments. Data for intracellular cytokine staining with flow cytometry analysis and *in vivo* viral challenge experiments were evaluated by analysis of variance (ANOVA). Comparisons between individual data points were made using a student's *t*-test. In the tumor protection experiment, the principal outcome of interest was time to tumor development. The event time distributions for different mice were compared using the method of Kaplan and Meier and the log-rank statistic. $p < 0.05$ was considered significant.

Results

Cells transfected with the various S DNA immunogenic constructs expressed comparable levels of S protein

In order to characterize protein expression in cells (293 line) transfected with DNA constructs encoding the various domains of SARS-CoV S protein, Western blot analysis was done using rabbit anti-S polyclonal antibody. As shown in **Figure 7A**, lysates from 293 cells transfected with the various DNA constructs revealed protein bands correlated with the expected sizes of S, S1, Si and S2. Furthermore, levels of protein expression by 293 cells transfected with the various DNA constructs appeared to be comparable. As shown in **Figure 7B**, only cells transfected with the S1 DNA construct were able to secrete S1 protein. In contrast, cells transfected with S, Si or S2 DNA did not secrete the encoded proteins.

DNA encoding S1 generates the highest S-specific antibody immune response in vaccinated mice.

To determine the antibody immune response induced by immunization with the various DNA constructs encoding the domains of S protein, a study was done in which mice received pcDNA3-S, pcDNA3-S1, PcdNA3, Si, pcDNA3-S2 or pcDNA3. Two weeks after the last booster, sera were collected and antibodies against S protein were measured. TC-1/S cell lysates were used as a source of S protein for Western Blot analysis as well as for ELISA. Figure 8A shows that sera diluted 1:250 as probes in Western blots revealed that mice given the S1 DNA construct generated the highest S-specific antibody immune response. Immunization with DNA encoding the full length S protein also resulted in an S-specific antibody responses, albeit lower. Similar results were observed when testing these sera in ELISA. As shown in Figure 8B, mice given S1 DNA generated the greatest S-specific antibody responses. Thus, administration of DNA that encodes the receptor-binding domain (S1) of SARS-CoV S protein is capable of generating stronger S-specific antibody responses than does administration of DNA encoding the full length S protein. S1 is therefore an excellent target for development of preventive SARS-CoV DNA vaccines of the type disclosed herein.

Vaccination with DNA encoding SARS CoV S1 generates the higher numbers of S-specific CD8⁺ T cells *in vivo*

To assess the numbers of S-specific CD8⁺ T-cell precursors that are triggered following administration of various of the DNA constructs to mice, intracellular cytokine staining was done in conjunction with flow cytometric analysis using CD3⁺ cells enriched T cells from spleens of vaccinated mice one week after the last vaccination. Enriched CD3⁺ T cells enriched cells from immunized mice were stimulated *in vitro* with DCs transfected with DNA encoding SARS CoV S protein (or as a control, DNA without an insert). After overnight incubation, cells were stained for both CD8 and intracellular IFN γ . As shown in **Figure 9A and 9B**, pcDNA3-S1 induced the highest number of S-specific IFN γ ⁺ CD8⁺ T-cell precursors among all the DNA constructs tested ($p<0.01$). Vaccination with pcDNA3-S or pcDNA3-Si also induced S-specific CD8⁺ T cells to a larger extent than did pcDNA3-S2 ($p<0.05$), but less than did S1 DNA. These results indicate that pcDNA3-S1 is the more potent immunogen for S-specific CD8⁺ T cell immune responses. Taken together, the results argue in favor of the receptor binding domain of SARS CoV S protein represents as a desirable target for generating SARS-CoV S specific antibodies as well as CD8+ T cell reactivity (likely cytotoxic T cells)..

Cells transfected with the DNA encoding calreticulin linked to S1 generate comparable levels of S protein as DNA encoding S1.

Some of the present inventors identified the use of DNA constructs comprising sequences encoding calreticulin (CRT) as an excellent strategy to enhance antigen-specific and T cell mediated immune responses to DNA vaccines that comprise DNA encoding an antigen. In the present, a DNA construct was made that encoded CRT linked to S1.

Expression of such DNA was tested by transfecting 293 cells with the DNA constructs and performing Western blot analysis using rabbit anti-S polyclonal antibody. As shown in **Figure 10A**, lysates from 293 cells transfected with the CRT/S1 or S1 DNA revealed protein bands correlated with the expected sizes of the fusion polypeptide CRT/S1 or of S1 alone. Furthermore, the level of protein expression by 293 cells transfected with these DNA constructs appeared to be comparable. As shown in **Figure 10B**, cells transfected with CRT/S1 DNA and with S1 DNA construct could secrete S1 protein.

DNA encoding CRT/S1 is a potent stimulator of S-specific antibody responses in vaccinated mice

Mice were immunized with pcDNA3-CRT/S1, pcDNA3-S1, PcdNA3-CRT or pcDNA3. Two weeks after the last booster, sera were collected and assayed for antibodies against S protein. TC-1/S cell lysates were used as a source of S protein for Western Blot analysis as well as in ELISA. As shown in **Figure 11A**, examining sera diluted at 1:250 in Western blot analysis, it was found that mice vaccinated with the CRT/S1 DNA generated the highest S-specific antibody response. Vaccination with DNA encoding S1 also generated S-specific antibody responses, albeit lower than vaccination with the CRT/S1 construct. ELISA gave similar results in characterizing the S-specific antibody response. As shown in Figure 11B, mice vaccinated with CRT/S1 DNA generated the highest S-specific antibody response. Thus, vaccination with DNA encoding CRT linked to a SARS antigen, the receptor-binding domain (S1) of SARS-CoV S protein, generated enhanced S-specific antibody responses vs vaccination with DNA encoding the S1 protein alone.

Vaccination with DNA encoding CRT/S1 stimulates S-specific CD8⁺ T cells in vaccinated mice

To assess the quantity of S-specific CD8⁺ T-cell precursors generated by administration of the various DNA S protein constructs (pcDNA3-CRT/S1, pcDNA3-S1, PcdNA3-CRT or empty pcDNA3), intracellular cytokine staining was performed with flow cytometric analysis using CD3⁺ T cells enriched from spleens of vaccinated mice one week after the last

vaccination. These T cells were stimulated *in vitro* with DCs transfected with DNA encoding S protein or control DNA, and stained for both CD8 and intracellular IFN γ . As shown in **Figure 12A and 12B**, vaccination with pcDNA3-CRT/S1 was the most potent in generating S-specific IFN γ ⁺ CD8⁺ T-cell (compared to vaccination with pcDNA3-S1) ($p < 0.005$). Vaccination with either of the two controls (pcDNA3-CRT or pcDNA3) resulted in only background levels of S-specific CD8⁺ T cells. These results indicate that vaccination with pcDNA3-CRT/S1 chimeric construct generates higher numbers of antigen-specific CD8⁺ T cells *in vivo* compared to vaccination with pcDNA3-S1. Thus, in addition to some of the present inventors' successes using the CRT strategy with human papillomavirus vaccines (the E6 and E7 protein; see, for example WO02/012281) the present results show that S1 DNA vaccines employing the CRT strategy are potent in generating SARS-CoV S specific humoral and CD8⁺ T cell-mediated immune responses.

Vaccination with DNA encoding CRT/S1 is generates preventive antitumor immunity against tumor cells that are engineered to express the SARS CoV S protein

A non-infectious model system was employed to determine a therapeutic outcome of the immunity generated by the present constructs and the enhancing effect of the CRT DNA on such immunity. An antitumor response was examined using an *in vivo* tumor protection assay. TC-1/S tumor cells, transfected to express the S protein were the target of the immunity. As shown in **Figure 13A**, 100% of mice receiving CRT/S1 DNA remained tumor-free 35 days after TC-1/S challenge. In comparison, only 40% of the mice receiving S1 DNA remained tumor-free at this time. All mice vaccinated with control CRT constructs or pcDNA3 plasmid controls grew tumors within two weeks after challenge.

To confirm which subsets of lymphocytes were important for this therapeutic effect, an *in vivo* antibody depletion study was conducted. Its results appear in **Figure 8B**. All mice depleted of CD8 cells grew tumors within 10 days after TC-1/S challenge. In contrast, 100% of mice depleted of CD4 cells or NK cells remained tumor-free 35 days after challenge. Thus, CD8⁺ T cells are required for the therapeutic (antitumor) effect of the CRT/S1 DNA vaccine. Thus, the T cell-mediated immunity generated by immunization or vaccination with CRT/S1 DNA can effect clinical-type therapeutic results, measured here as an antitumor effect.

EXAMPLE 3

DNA Vaccines Targeting the Membrane Protein (M) of SARS-CoV

Materials and Methods

Plasmid DNA Constructs and DNA Preparation

In the current study we used the mammalian expression vector, pcDNA3.1/myc-His (-) (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA) for our DNA vaccine studies. For the generation of pcDNA3-M-myc, the DNA fragment encoding SARS-Co V membrane antigen (M) was amplified with PCR using a set of primers:

5'-aaagaattcatggcagacaacggtactattac-3',	SEQ ID NO:50
5'-tttggtaccttactgtactagcaaagcaat-3'	SEQ ID NO:51

and pGEX-1-MG6 as a template. The amplified product was further cloned into the EcoRI/KpnI sites of pcDNA3.1/*myc*-His (-) vector. To generate pcDNA3-CRT-myc, CRT DNA segment was isolated from pcDNA3-CRT and cloned into the XhoI/EcoRI sites of pcDNA3.1/*myc*-His(-). For the generation of pcDNA3-CRT/N-myc, the amplified M DNA was cloned into the EcoRI/KpnI sites of pcDNA3-CRT-myc. The accuracy of these constructs was confirmed by DNA sequencing. The DNA was amplified in *E. coli* DH5 α and purified as described previously.

Cell Lines: Construction of DC expressing M

The production and maintenance of TC-1 cells and DC-1 cells was described above. To generate SARS CoV membrane antigen presenting cell, the immortalized DC line, which was kindly provided by Dr. Kenneth Rock (University of Massachusetts, Worcester, MA), was genetically manipulated by retroviral system. For this, the cDNA of M was isolated from pGEX-1-MG6 after BamHI/EcoRI restriction and further cloned into the BglII/EcoRI sites of pMSCV vector (Invitrogen). Phoenix (ϕ NX) packaging cells were transfected with pMSCV-M or pMSCV using Lipofectamine 2000. Supernatants from the transfected phoenix cells were incubated with 50% confluent DC in the presence of polybrene (8ug/ml; Sigma). Following transduction, the retroviral supernatants were removed, and DCs were propagated in culture medium containing 7.5 μ g/ml of puromycin for selection. The expression of M antigen was confirmed by western blot analysis.

For the generation of TC-1/M and DC-1/M cells, we first generate retroviral vector encoding the M protein of SARS-CoV. The phoenix packaging cells were transfected with pMSCV-M or pMSCV using Lipofectamine 2000. Supernatant from the transfected Phoenix (ϕ NX) cells was incubated with 50% confluent TC-1 or DC-1 cells in the presence of polybrene

(8 µg/ml; Sigma). Following transduction, the retroviral supernatants were removed from the transduced cells, and DCs were propagated in culture medium containing 7.5 µg/ml of puromycin for selection. The transduced TC-1 or DC-1 cells were further selected by growing in culture medium containing 10 µg/ml of puromycin for 5 days. The expression of M antigen was confirmed by Western blot analysis. All cells were maintained in supplemented RPMI medium as above.

Western Blot Analysis

The expression of M protein in TC-1/M, DC-1/M or 293 cells transfected with pcDNA3.1/*myc*-His (-) encoding no insert, CRT, M, or CRT/M DNA was characterized by Western blot analysis. 5×10^6 293 cells were transfected with 20 µg of DNA using lipofectamine 2000 (Life Technologies, Rockville, MD). The remaining methods were as in the previous Examples.

Mice – were as described above.

DNA Vaccination

DNA-coated gold particles were prepared and used as described above. C57BL/6 mice were immunized with 2 µg of the plasmid encoding no insert, CRT, M, or CRT/M protein.

Intracellular Cytokine Staining and Flow Cytometry Analysis

This was described above. DC cells expressing M antigen (DC/M), 10^5 were incubated with 10^6 isolated CD3⁺ T cell for 16 hours. The DC cells not expressing M antigen (DC/No insert) were used as a negative control. After activation, T cells were stained for surface CD8 or CD4 and intracellular IFN γ or IL-4 and analyzed flow cytometrically as described.

In Vivo Challenge with TC-1 expressing M antigen

The production and maintenance of TC-1 cells has been described previously.

For the construction of TC-1/M cells, supernatant from the transfected phoenix cells with pMSCV-M was incubated with 50% confluent TC-1 as described in the earlier Examples. The expression of M antigen was confirmed by Western blot. Tumor Challenge experiments were as above.

In vivo antibody depletions was performed as above.

Statistical Analysis – as above

RESULTS

Cells transfected with M or CRT/M DNA vaccines generate comparable levels of M protein.

In order to characterize M protein expression in cells (293 line) transfected with DNA constructs encoding SARS-CoV M or CRT/M, Western blot analysis was done using mouse anti-Myc antibody. 293 cells transfected with DNA encoding CRT or DNA without insert were used as controls. As shown in **Figure 14**, lysates from cells transfected with the various DNA constructs revealed protein bands having the expected sizes of M and CRT/M. 293 cells transfected with M and CRT/M DNA vaccines expressed comparable levels of the encoded proteins.

Vaccination with DNA encoding CRT/M generates higher numbers of M-specific CD8⁺ T cells *in vivo*

To assess the quantity of M-specific CD8⁺ T-cell precursors generated by the pcDNA3, pcDNA3-CRT, pcDNA3-M or pcDNA3-CRT/M vaccine constructs in vaccinated mice,

To assess the numbers of M-specific CD8⁺ T-cell precursors that are triggered following administration of various of the DNA constructs (pcDNA3 control, pcDNA3-CRT control, pcDNA3-M and pcDNA3-CRT/M) to mice, intracellular cytokine staining was done in conjunction with flow cytometric analysis using spleen cells from the vaccinated mice one week after the last vaccination. Pooled spleen cells were stimulated *in vitro* with DCs transfected with DNA encoding M protein or, as a control, DNA with no insert and stained for both CD8 and intracellular IFN γ . As shown in **Figure 15A and 15B**, pcDNA3-CRT/M induced the highest number of M-specific IFN γ ⁺ CD8⁺ T-cell precursors when compared to pcDNA3-M ($p < 0.005$). Vaccination with pcDNA3-CRT or pcDNA3 only generated background levels of M-specific CD8⁺ T cells. These results indicate that vaccination with pcDNA3-CRT/M is the more potent immunogen for M-specific CD8⁺ T cells immune responses. Thus M protein DNA vaccines employing the CRT strategy are effective in stimulating strong SARS-CoV M-specific CD8⁺ T cell reactivity (likely to include cytotoxic T cells).

Vaccination with DNA encoding CRT/M generates high numbers of M-specific CD4⁺ T helper cells

To assess the numbers of M-specific CD4⁺ T cells generated by the same DNA constructs, intracellular cytokine staining and flow cytometric analysis was done on spleen cells from vaccinated mice harvested one week after the last vaccination. Pooled cells were stimulated *in vitro* with DCs transfected with DNA encoding M protein or, as a control, DNA with no insert. After overnight incubation, cells were stained for both CD4 and intracellular IFN γ or IL-4. As shown in **Figure 16A and 16B**, pcDNA3-CRT/M induced the higher number of M-

specific $\text{IFN}\gamma^+$ CD4^+ T helper type 1 (Th1) cells compared to pcDNA3-M ($p < 0.005$). Control vaccination (pcDNA3-CRT or pcDNA3) generated only background levels of M-specific CD4^+ Th1 cells. These results further support the success of the CRT strategy in generating greater numbers of M-specific CD4^+ Th1 as compared to immunization with DNA encoding antigen alone (e.g., pcDNA3-M).

IL-4-secreting M-specific CD4^+ T helper cells of the Th2 class were measured after administering the two experimental and two control DNA vaccine preparations as assessed by intracellular cytokine staining followed by flow cytometric analysis. As shown in **Figure 17A and 17B**, vaccination with pcDNA3-CRT/M triggered higher numbers of IL-4-secreting M-specific CD4^+ T cells compared to pcDNA3-M (p value < 0.05), although the absolute numbers of IL-4-secreting M-specific CD4^+ T cells was lower than the number of $\text{IFN}\gamma$ -secreting, M-specific CD4^+ Th1 cells in CRT/M-vaccinated mice. The two control plasmids, pcDNA3-CRT and pcDNA3 resulted in only background levels of M-specific CD4^+ Th2 cells. Taken together, the results indicate that M DNA vaccines employing the CRT strategy are potent stimuli for SARS-CoV M-specific $\text{IFN}\gamma$ -secreting, CD4^+ and CD8^+ T cells.

Immunization with pcDNA3-CRT/M generates protective antitumor immunity against tumor cells that are engineered to express the SARS CoV M protein.

As discussed in Example 2, a non-infectious model system was employed to determine a therapeutic outcome of the immunity generated by the present constructs and the enhancing effect of the CRT DNA on such immunity. An antitumor response was examined using an *in vivo* tumor protection assay. TC-1/M tumor cells, transfected to express the M protein, were the target of the immunity. As shown in **Figure 18A**, 100% of mice receiving pcDNA3-CRT/M remained tumor-free six weeks after TC-1/M challenge. In contrast, all animals vaccinated with the control plasmid (no insert) or the pcDNA3-CRT plasmid, developed tumors within 10 days after the tumor challenge. Therefore, the CRT/M DNA construct was capable of generating not only a high number of M-specific T cells *in vitro* but also a protective antitumor effect against challenge with M-expressing tumor cells in vaccinated mice.

To confirm which subsets of lymphocytes were important for this therapeutic effect, an *in vivo* antibody depletion study was conducted. Its results appear in **Figure 18B**. All mice depleted of CD8^+ T cells grew tumors within 15 days of TC-1/M challenge. In contrast, 100% of mice depleted of CD4^+ T cells or NK cells remained tumor-free. Thus, CD8^+ T cells are required for the therapeutic (antitumor) effect of the CRT/S1 DNA vaccine. Thus, the T cell-mediated immunity generated by

immunization or vaccination with CRT/S1 DNA can effect clinical-type therapeutic results, measured here as an antitumor effect.

The references cited above are all incorporated by reference herein, whether specifically incorporated or not.

Having now fully described this invention, it will be appreciated by those skilled in the art that the same can be performed within a wide range of equivalent parameters, concentrations, and conditions without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention and without undue experimentation. While this invention has been described in connection with specific embodiments thereof, it will be understood that it is capable of further modifications. This application is intended to cover any variations, uses, or adaptations of the invention following, in general, the principles of the invention and including such departures from the present disclosure as come within known or customary practice within the art to which the invention pertains and as may be applied to the essential features hereinbefore set forth as follows in the scope of the appended claims.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A nucleic acid molecule encoding a fusion polypeptide useful as a vaccine composition, which molecule comprises:
 - (a) a first nucleic acid sequence encoding a first polypeptide that comprises an endoplasmic reticulum chaperone polypeptide;
 - (b) optionally, fused in frame with the first nucleic acid sequence, a linker nucleic acid sequence encoding a linker peptide; and
 - (c) a second nucleic acid sequence that is linked in frame to said first nucleic acid sequence or to said linker nucleic acid sequence and that encodes an antigenic polypeptide or peptide from a SARS-CoV,

said SARS-CoV antigenic polypeptide or peptide being one that is the target of a protective or neutralizing immune response.

2. The nucleic acid molecule of claim 1, wherein the antigenic peptide comprises an epitope that binds to a MHC class I protein.
3. The nucleic acid molecule of claim 2, wherein said epitope is between about 8 amino acid residues and about 11 amino acid residues in length.
4. The nucleic acid molecule of claim 1 wherein the chaperone polypeptide comprises calreticulin or an immunologically active fragment or variant thereof.
5. The nucleic acid molecule of claim 4, wherein said calreticulin is human calreticulin having the amino acid sequence SEQ ID NO:2 and wherein the active fragment or variant is a fragment or variant of SEQ ID NO:2.
6. The nucleic acid molecule of claim 4, wherein the first nucleic acid sequence comprises the coding portion of SEQ ID NO:1, or of a fragment or variant thereof.
7. The nucleic acid molecule of claim 5 wherein the calreticulin consists essentially of a sequence from about residue 1 to about residue 180 of SEQ ID NO:2.
8. The nucleic acid molecule of claim 5, wherein the calreticulin consists essentially of a sequence from about residue 181 to about residue 417 of SEQ ID NO:2.

9. The nucleic acid molecule of claim 1, wherein the chaperone polypeptide comprises

- (a) a calnexin polypeptide or an equivalent thereof;
- (b) an ER60 polypeptide or an equivalent thereof;
- (c) a tapasin polypeptide or an equivalent thereof; or
- (d) a GRP94/GP96 polypeptide, a GRP9 4 polypeptide or an equivalent thereof.

10. The nucleic acid molecule of any of claims 1-9 wherein the antigen is one which is present on, or cross-reactive with an epitope of a SARS-CoV structural protein

11. The nucleic acid molecule of claim 10 wherein the antigen is from a strain or isolate of SARS-CoV selected from the group consisting of TOR2 and TW1.

12. The nucleic acid molecule of claim 10 wherein the structural protein is selected from the group consisting of the Spike (S) protein, the envelope (E) protein, the membrane (M) protein, and the nucleocapsid (N) protein.

13. The nucleic acid molecule of claim 10 wherein the structural protein is the S protein having an amino acid sequence SEQ ID NO:14 or a domain or fragment thereof.

14. The nucleic acid molecule of claim 13 wherein the domain or fragment is selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:15, SEQ ID NO:16 and SEQ ID NO:17

15. The nucleic acid molecule of claim 10 wherein the structural protein is the E protein having an amino acid sequence SEQ ID NO:19 or a fragment thereof.

16. The nucleic acid molecule of claim 10 wherein the structural protein is the M protein having an amino acid sequence SEQ ID NO:21 or a fragment thereof.

17. The nucleic acid molecule of claim 10 wherein the structural protein is the N protein having an amino acid sequence SEQ ID NO:23 or a fragment thereof.

18. The nucleic acid molecule of claim 10 having a sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:24, SEQ ID NO:27 or SEQ ID NO:30.

19. An expression vector or cassette comprising the nucleic acid molecule of any of claims 1-9 operatively linked to
 - (a) a promoter; and
 - (b) optionally, additional regulatory sequences that regulate expression of said nucleic acid in a eukaryotic cell.
20. The expression vector or cassette of claim 19 wherein the antigen is one which is present on, or cross-reactive with an epitope of a SARS-CoV structural protein.
21. The expression vector or cassette of claim 20 wherein the structural protein is selected from the group consisting of the Spike (S) protein, the envelope (E) protein, the membrane (M) protein, and the nucleocapsid (N) protein.
22. The expression vector or cassette of claim 20 which is a viral vector or a plasmid.
23. The expression vector or cassette of claim 20, wherein the chaperone polypeptide comprises a calreticulin polypeptide or an active fragment thereof.
24. The expression vector or cassette of claim 23 wherein the calreticulin polypeptide:
 - (i) comprises amino acid sequence SEQ ID NO:2 ; or
 - (ii) is encoded by the coding portion of the nucleic acid molecule having the sequence SEQ ID NO:1.
25. The expression vector or cassette of claim 20, wherein the chaperone polypeptide comprises any one or more of a tapasin, an ER60, an ERP94 or a calnexin polypeptide, or an equivalent thereof.
26. A cell which has been modified to express the nucleic acid molecule of any of claims 1-9.
27. A cell which has been modified to comprise the expression vector or cassette of claim 19.
28. A particle suitable for introduction into a cell or an animal by particle bombardment comprising the nucleic acid of any of claims 1-9.
29. A particle suitable for introduction into a cell or an animal by particle bombardment comprising expression cassette or vector of any of claims 20.

30. The particle of claim 29 wherein the particle comprises gold.
31. A fusion or chimeric polypeptide comprising
 - (a) a first polypeptide comprising an endoplasmic reticulum chaperone polypeptide; and
 - (b) a second polypeptide comprising an antigenic polypeptide or peptide from a SARS-CoV,

said SARS-CoV antigenic polypeptide or peptide being one that is the target of an anti-viral immune response.

32. The fusion or chimeric polypeptide of claim 31 wherein the chaperone polypeptide comprises a calreticulin polypeptide, an active fragment thereof, or a homologue thereof.

33. The fusion or chimeric polypeptide of claim 32 wherein the calreticulin polypeptide is a human calreticulin polypeptide that::

- (i) comprises amino acid sequence SEQ ID NO:2 ; or
- (ii) is encoded by a coding portion of the nucleic acid molecule having the sequence SEQ ID NO:1.

34. The fusion or chimeric polypeptide of claim 31, wherein the antigenic peptide or polypeptide corresponds to a SARS-CoV structural protein is a selected from the group consisting of the Spike (S) protein, the envelope (E) protein, the membrane (M) protein, and the nucleocapsid (N) protein.

35. The fusion or chimeric polypeptide of claim 31 wherein the chaperone polypeptide and the antigenic polypeptide or peptide are linked by a chemical linker.

36. The fusion polypeptide of any of claims 31-35 wherein the first polypeptide is N-terminal to the second polypeptide.

37. The fusion polypeptide of any of claims 31-35 wherein the second polypeptide is N-terminal to the first polypeptide.

38. The fusion or chimeric polypeptide of claim 31 wherein the chaperone polypeptide comprises any one or more of a tapasin, an ER60, an ERP94 or a calnexin polypeptide, or an equivalent thereof.

39. A pharmaceutical composition capable of inducing or enhancing a SARS-CoV antigen-specific immune response, comprising:

- (a) pharmaceutically and immunologically acceptable excipient in combination with;
- (b) the nucleic acid molecule of claim 1-9.

40. A pharmaceutical composition capable of inducing or enhancing a SARS-CoV antigen-specific immune response, comprising:

- (a) pharmaceutically and immunologically acceptable excipient in combination with;
- (b) the expression vector or cassette of claim 19.

41. A pharmaceutical composition capable of inducing or enhancing a SARS-CoV antigen-specific immune response, comprising:

- (a) pharmaceutically and immunologically acceptable excipient in combination with;
- (b) the expression vector or cassette of claim 20.

42. A pharmaceutical composition capable of inducing or enhancing a SARS-CoV antigen-specific immune response, comprising:

- (a) pharmaceutically and immunologically acceptable excipient in combination with;
- (b) the expression vector or cassette of claim 21.

43. A pharmaceutical composition capable of inducing or enhancing a SARS-CoV antigen-specific immune response, comprising:

- (a) pharmaceutically and immunologically acceptable excipient in combination with;
- (b) the fusion or chimeric polypeptide of claim 31.

44. A pharmaceutical composition capable of inducing or enhancing a SARS-CoV antigen-specific immune response, comprising:

- (a) pharmaceutically and immunologically acceptable excipient in combination with;
- (b) the particle of claim 29.

45. A method of inducing or enhancing a SARS-CoV antigen specific immune response in a subject comprising administering to the subject an effective amount of the pharmaceutical composition of claim 39, thereby inducing or enhancing said response.

46. A method of inducing or enhancing a SARS-CoV antigen specific immune response in a subject comprising administering to the subject an effective amount of the pharmaceutical composition of claim 40, thereby inducing or enhancing said response.

47. A method of inducing or enhancing a SARS-CoV antigen specific immune response in a subject comprising administering to the subject an effective amount of the pharmaceutical composition of claim 41, thereby inducing or enhancing said response.

48. A method of inducing or enhancing a SARS-CoV antigen specific immune response in a subject comprising administering to the subject an effective amount of the pharmaceutical composition of claim 42, thereby inducing or enhancing said response.

49. A method of inducing or enhancing a SARS-CoV antigen specific immune response in a subject comprising administering to the subject an effective amount of the pharmaceutical composition of claim 43, thereby inducing or enhancing said response.

50. A method of inducing or enhancing a SARS-CoV antigen specific immune response in a subject comprising administering to the subject an effective amount of the pharmaceutical composition of claim 44, thereby inducing or enhancing said response.

51. The method of claim 45, wherein the response is mediated at least in part by CD8⁺ cytotoxic T lymphocytes (CTL).

52. The method of claim 45, wherein the response is mediated at least in part by antibodies.

53. The method of claim 45 wherein said administering is by a intramuscular, intradermal, or subcutaneous route.

54. The method of claim 45 wherein administering is by biolistic injection of said nucleic acid molecule.

55. A method of inducing or enhancing an antigen specific lymphocyte response or immune response in cells or in a subject comprising providing to said cells or to said subject an effective amount of the pharmaceutical composition of claim 39-44, thereby inducing or enhancing said response.

56. A method of increasing the numbers or lytic activity of CD8⁺ T cells specific for a selected SARS-CoV antigen in a subject, comprising administering to said subject an effective amount of the pharmaceutical composition of claim 45, wherein

- (i) said nucleic acid molecule encodes said selected antigen, and
- (ii) said selected SARS-CoV antigen comprises an epitope that binds to, and is presented on the cell surface by, MHC class I proteins,

thereby increasing the numbers or activity of said CTLs.

57. A method of inhibiting a viral infection by a SARS-CoV or preventing or diminishing spread of said virus in a subject, comprising administering to said subject an effective amount of a pharmaceutical composition of claim 45, wherein said nucleic acid molecule encodes one or more SARS-CoV epitopes present on said virus or on virus infected cells in said subject, thereby inhibiting said infection or preventing or diminishing said spread.

58. The method of claim 57, further comprising before, together with or after said administration of said pharmaceutical composition, administering to said subject a second composition having effective SARS-CoV-directed anti-viral activity.

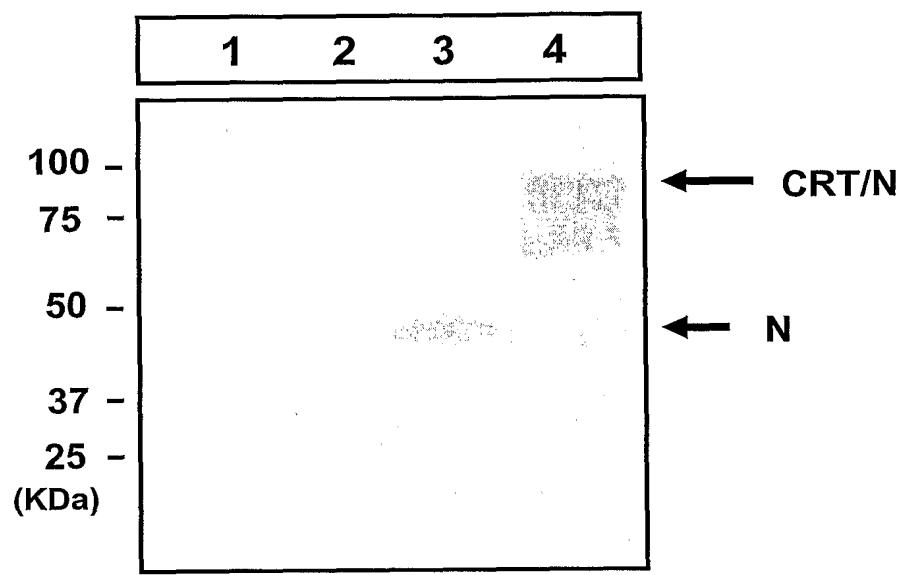


Fig. 1

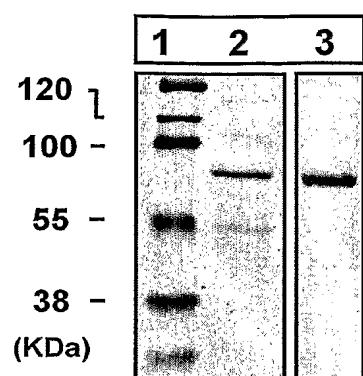
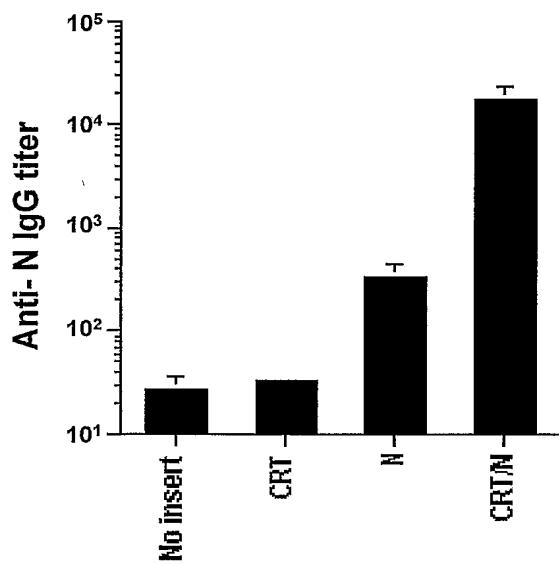
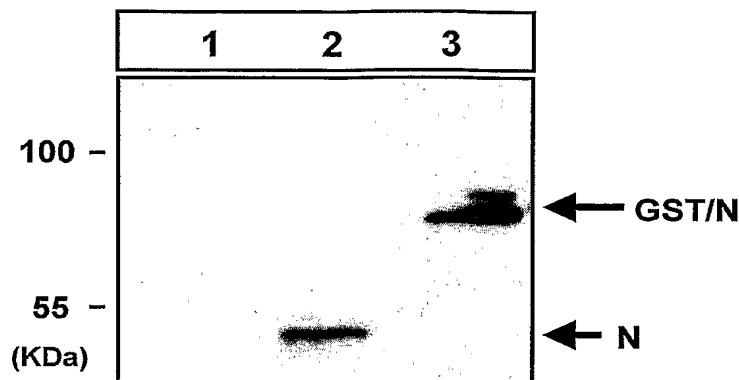
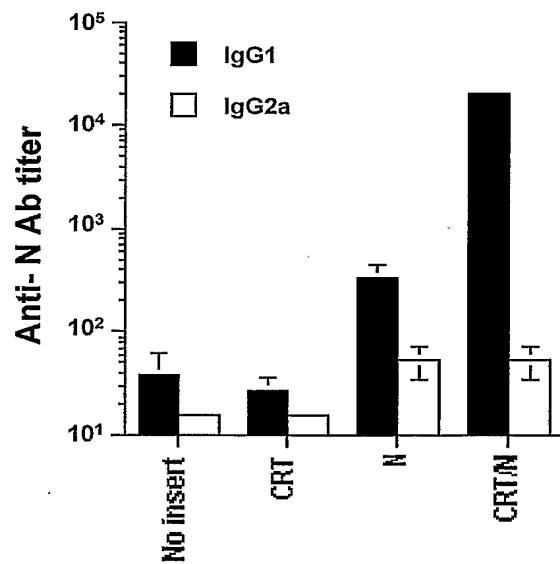
Fig. 2A**Fig. 2B****Fig. 2C****Fig. 2D**

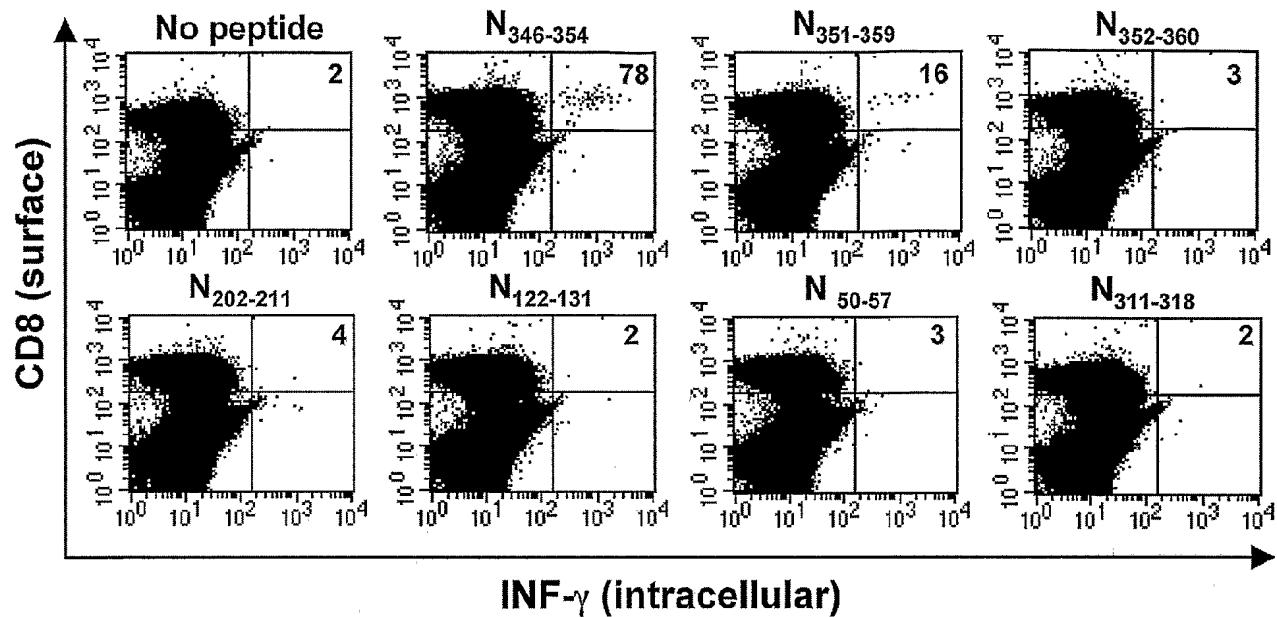
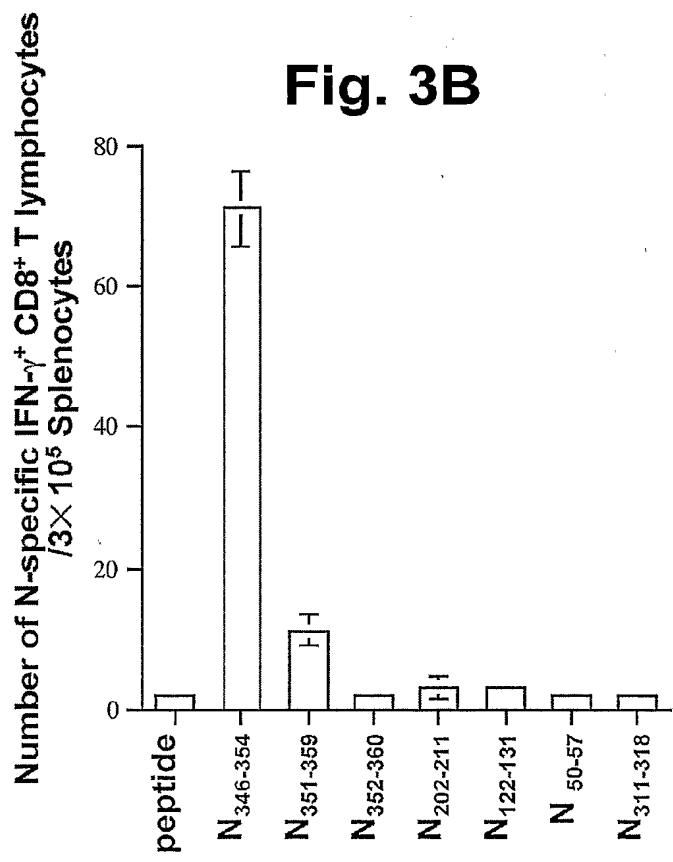
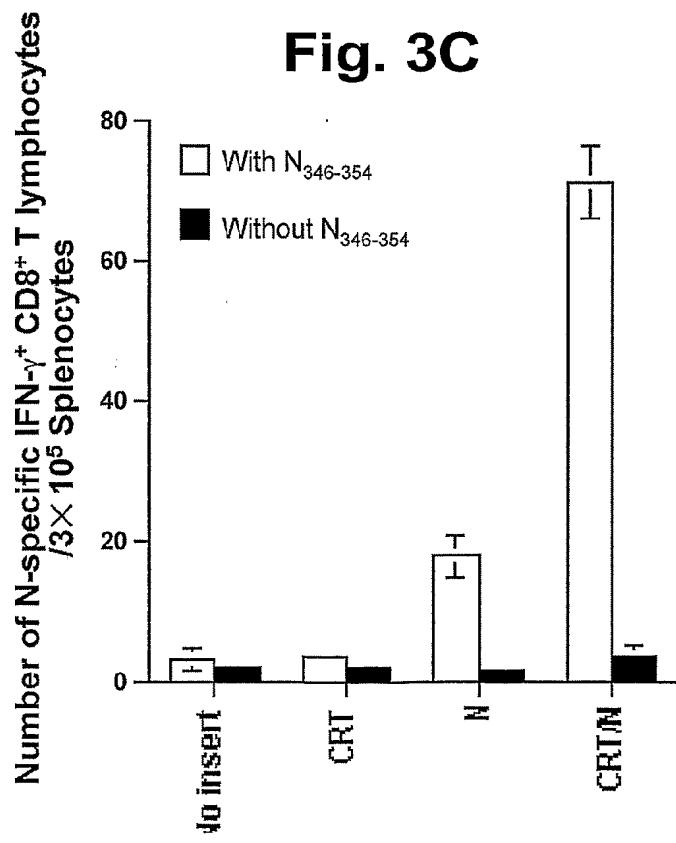
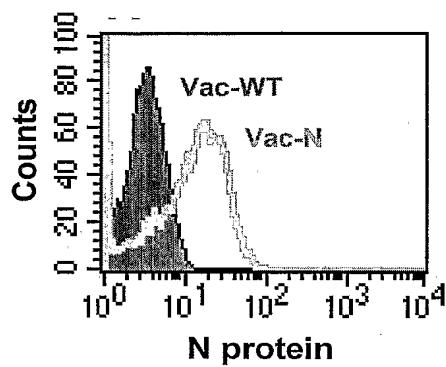
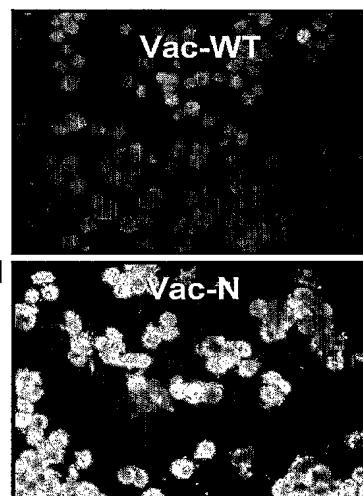
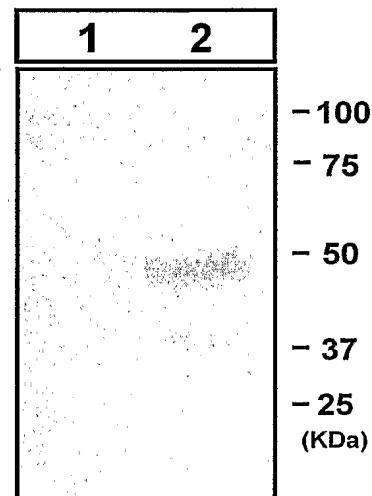
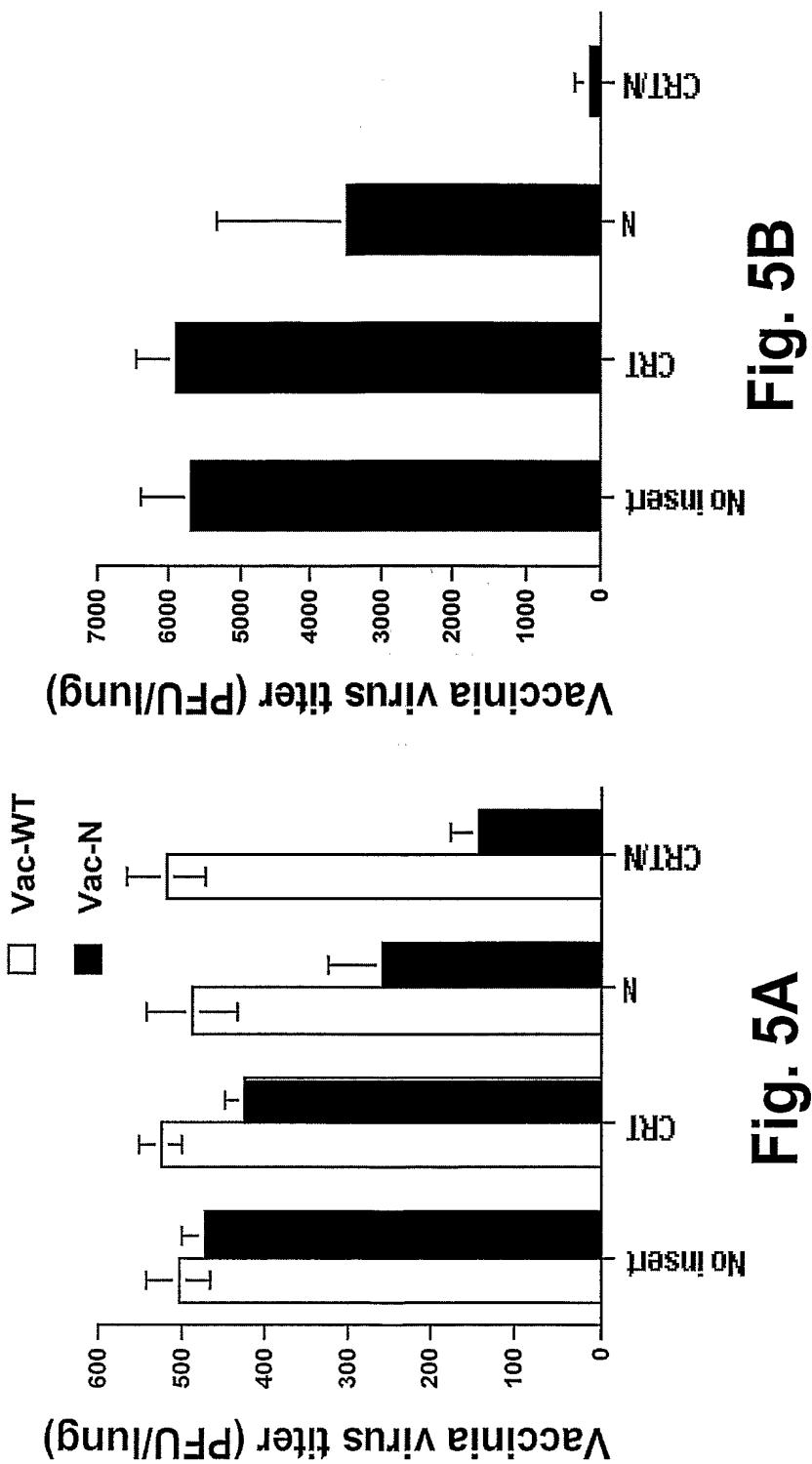
Fig. 3A**Fig. 3B****Fig. 3C**

Fig 4A**Fig 4B****Fig 4C**



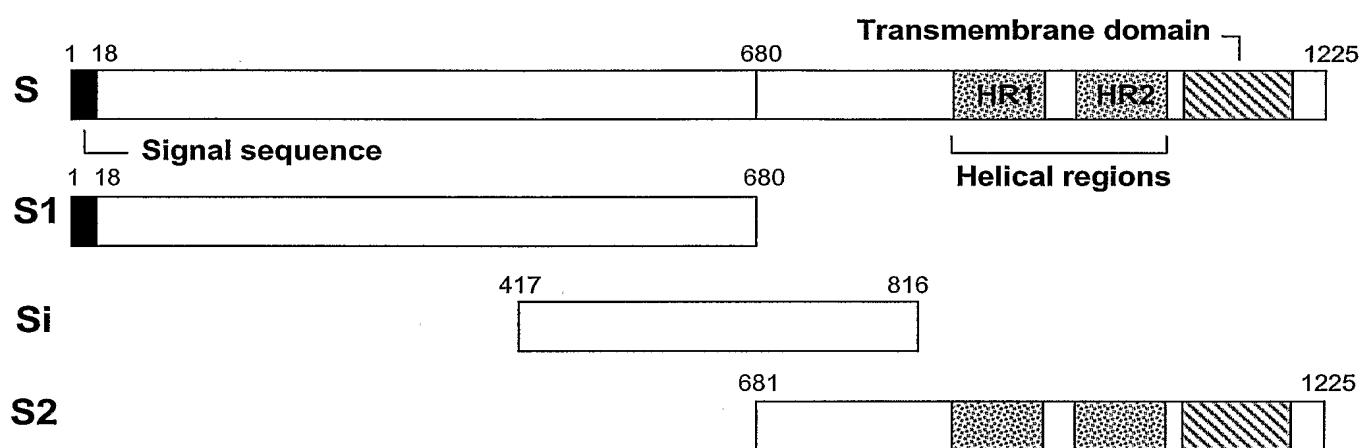


Fig. 6

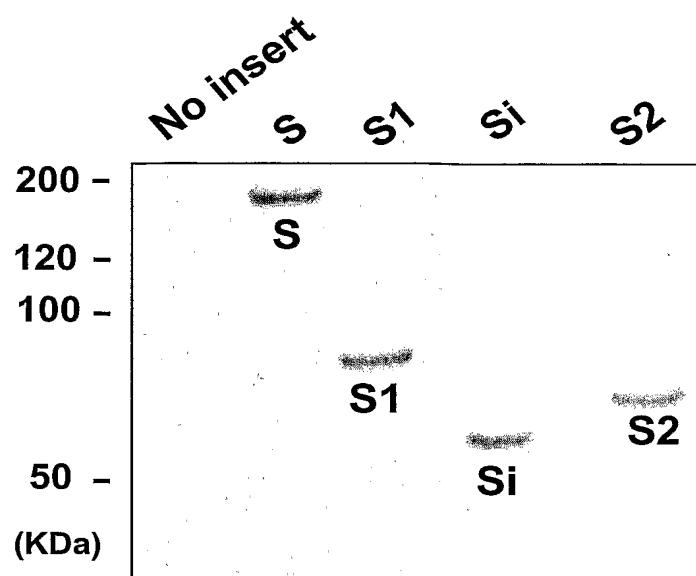


Fig. 7A

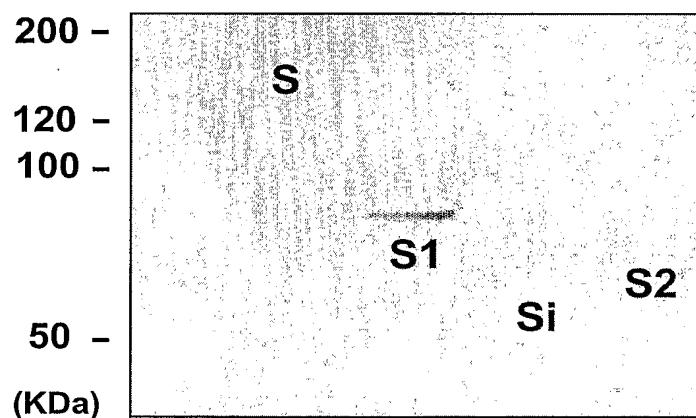


Fig. 7B

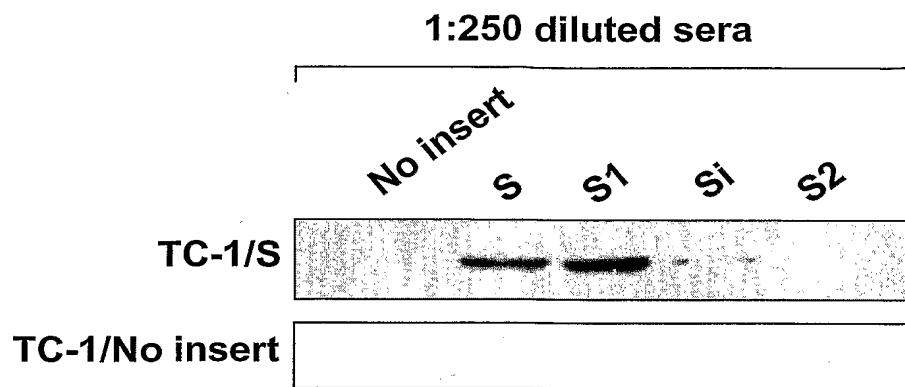


Fig. 8A

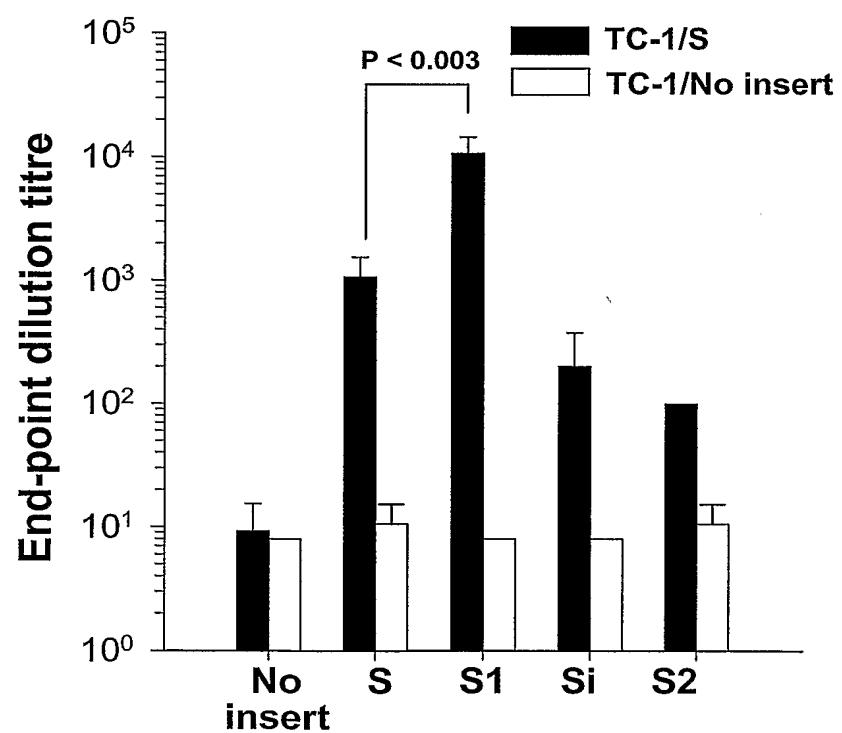
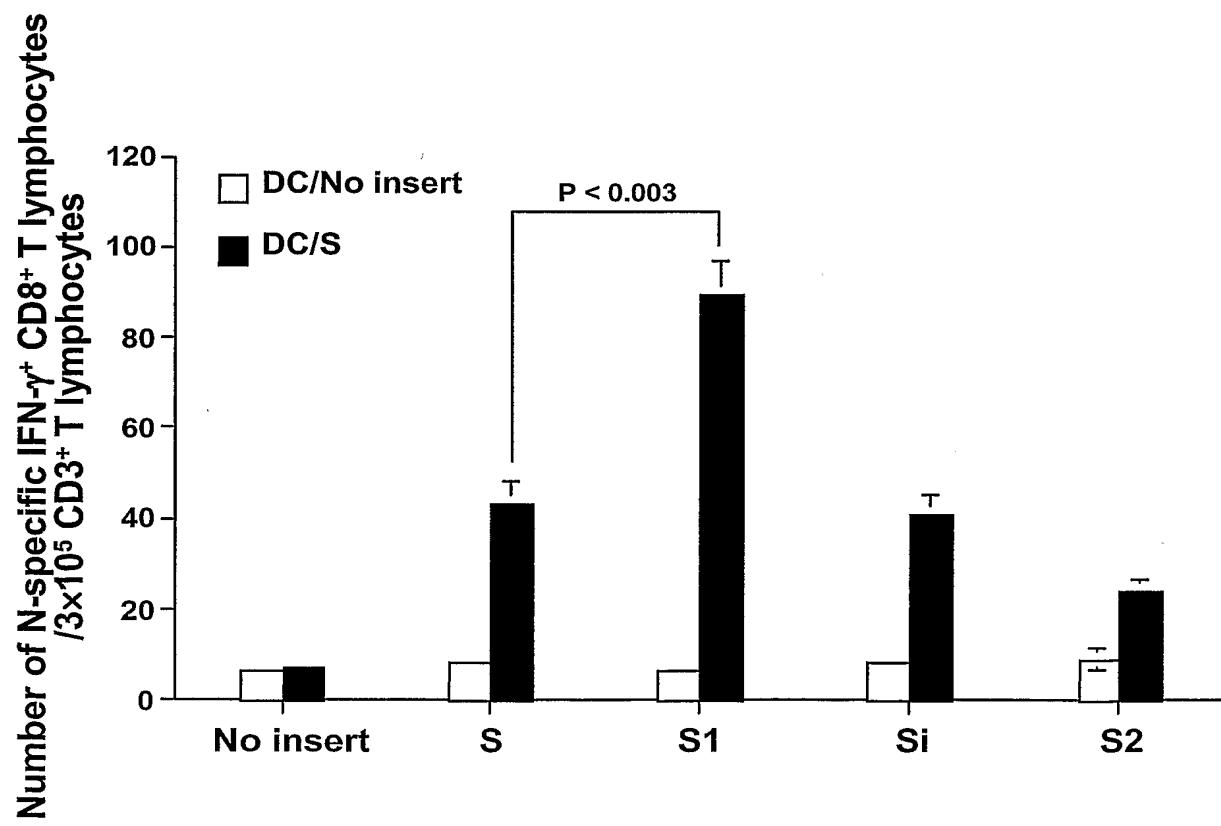
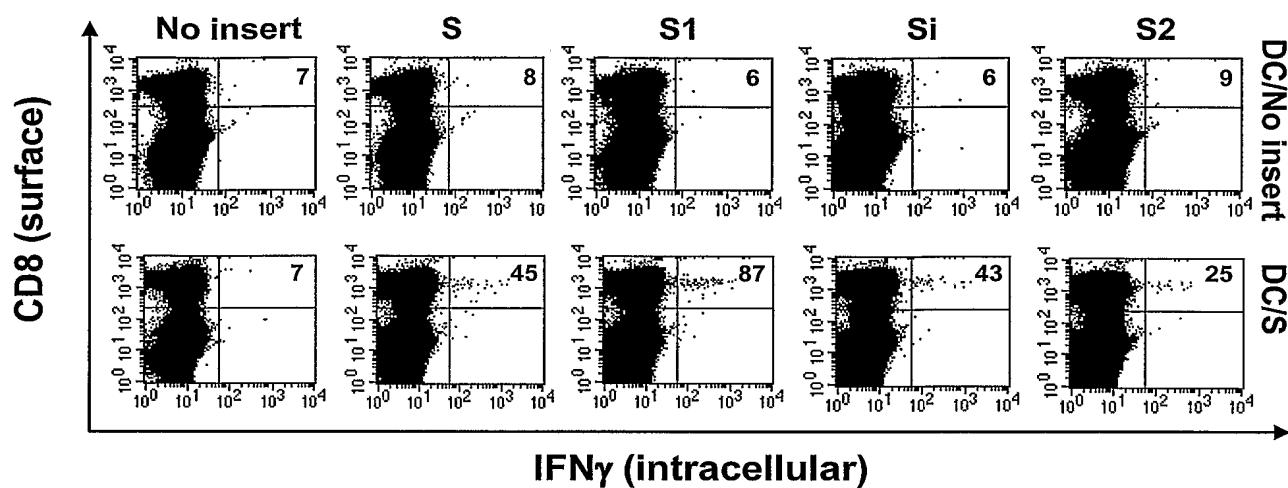


Fig. 8B

Fig. 9A**Fig. 9B**

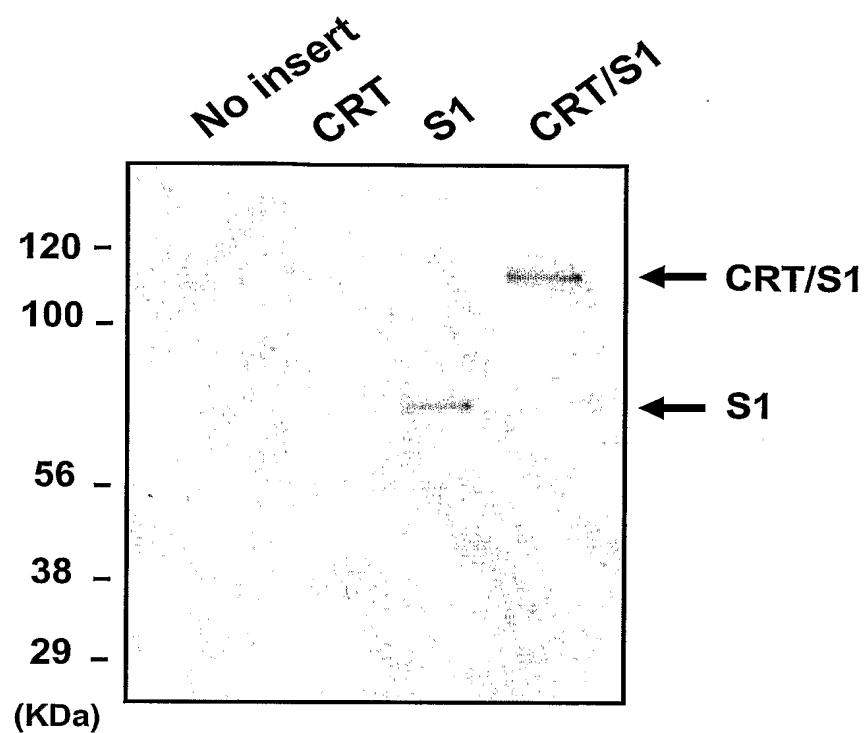


Fig. 10A

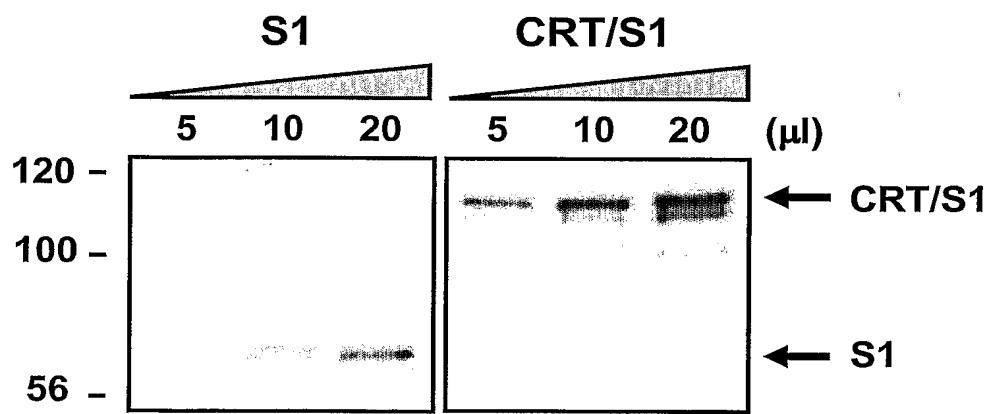


Fig. 10B

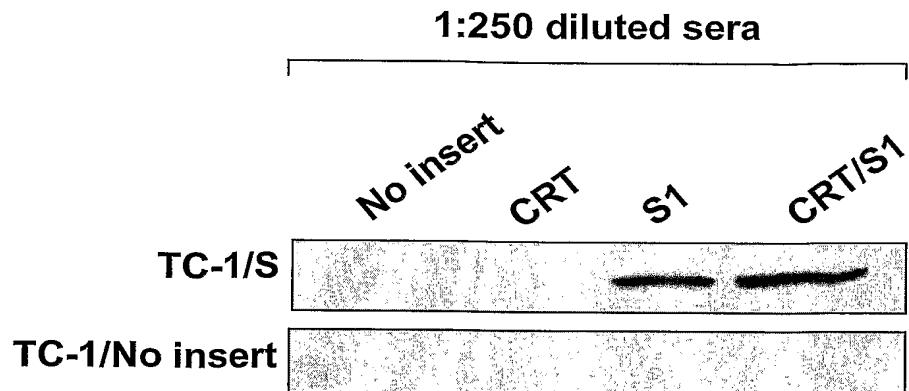


Fig. 11A

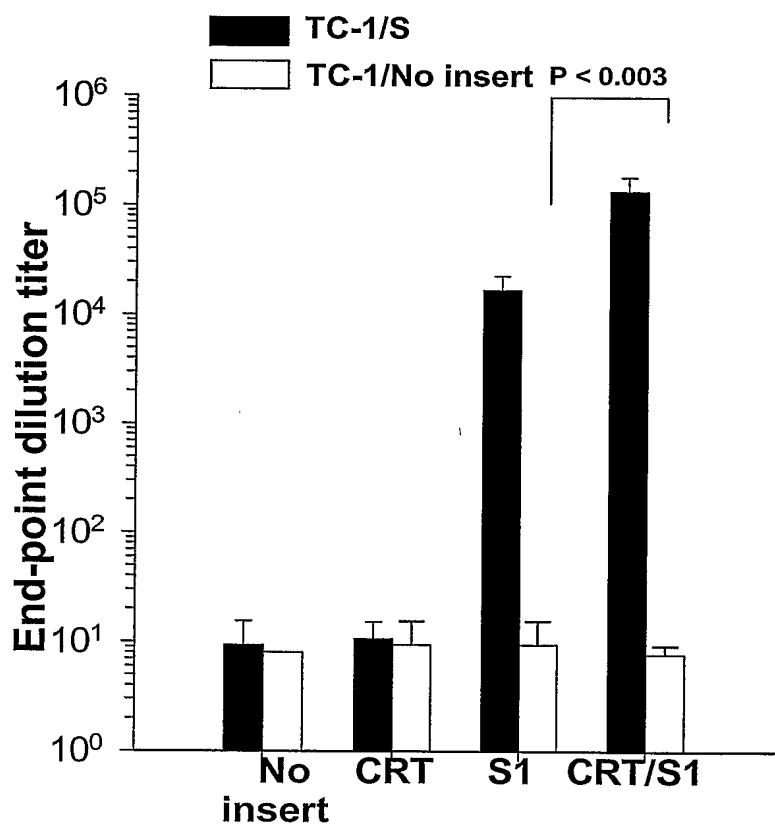


Fig. 11B

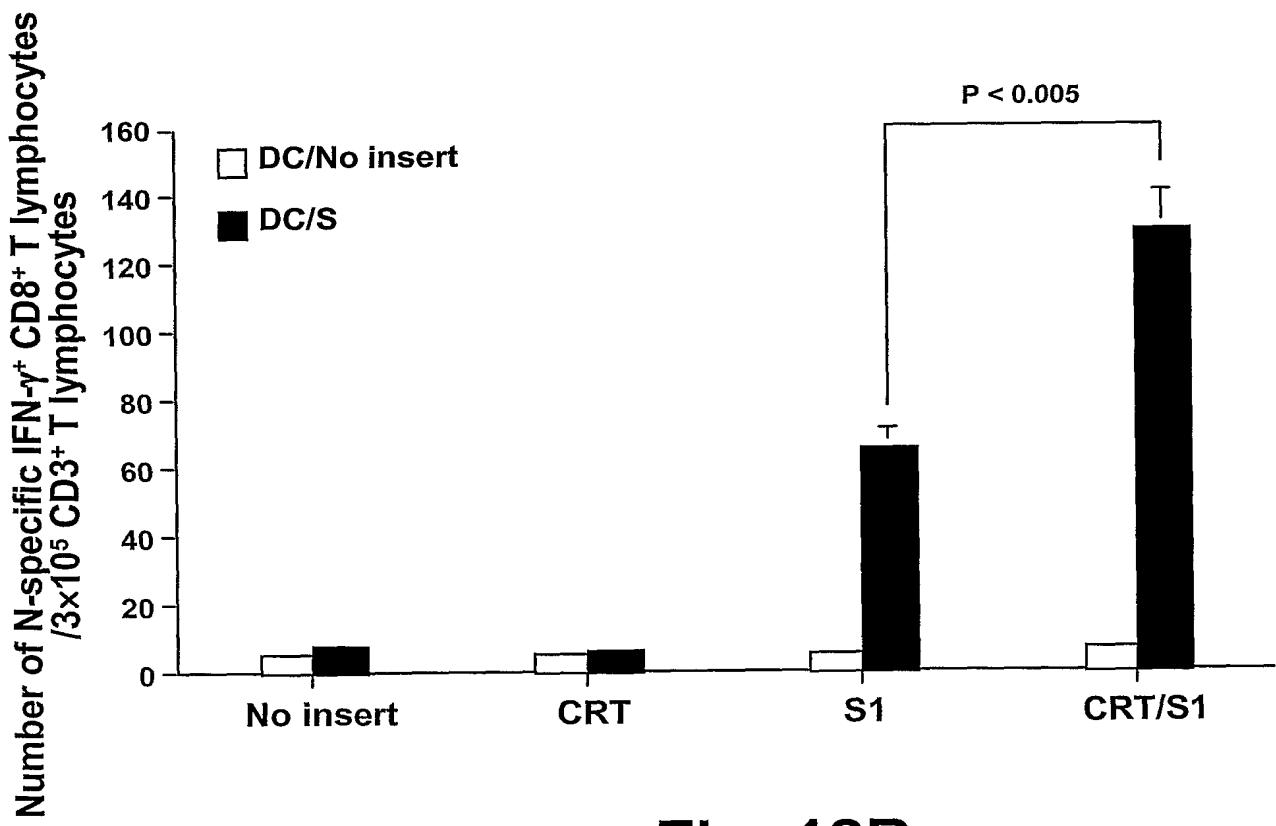
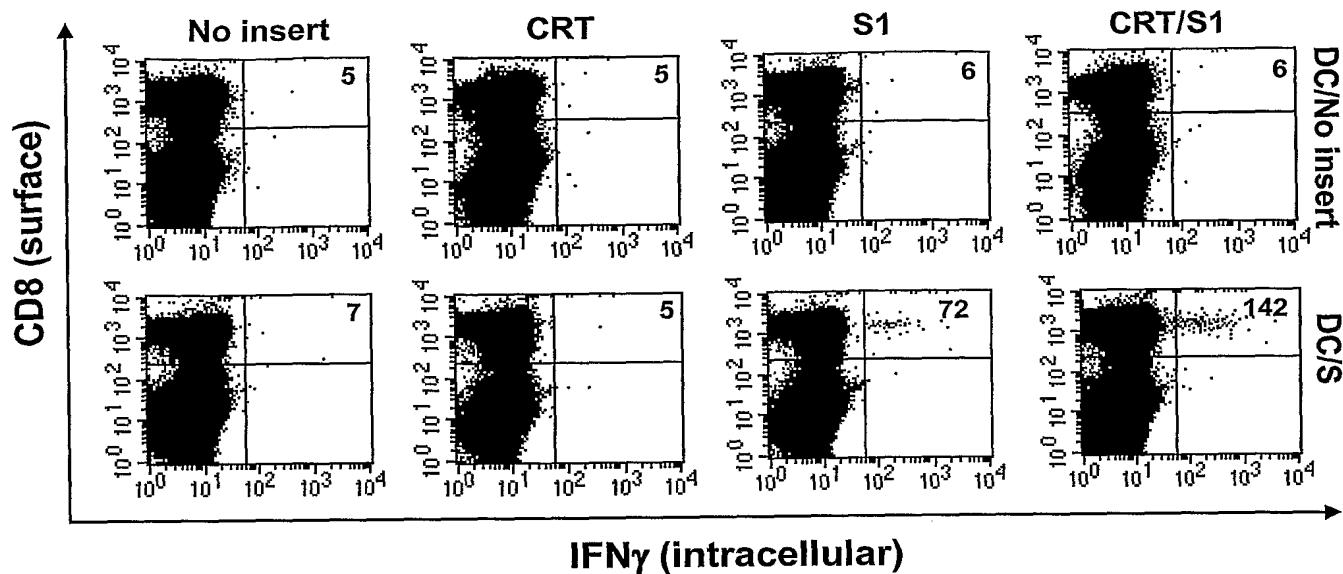
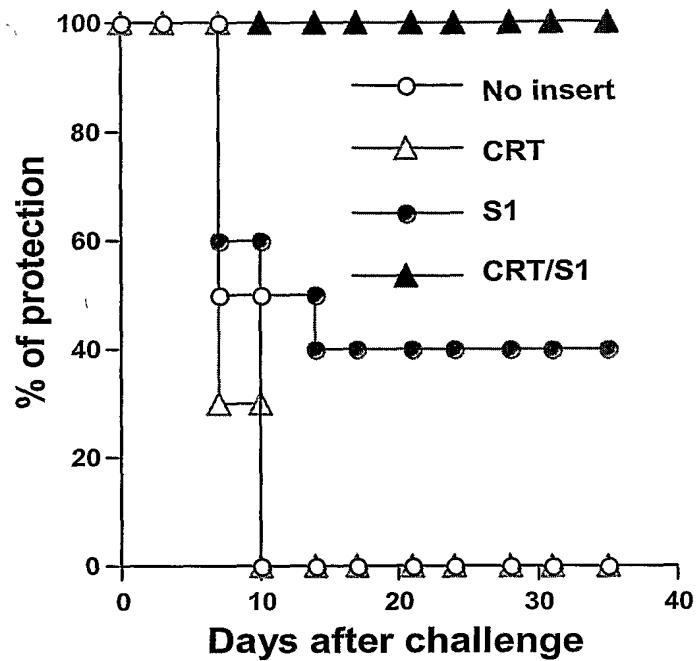
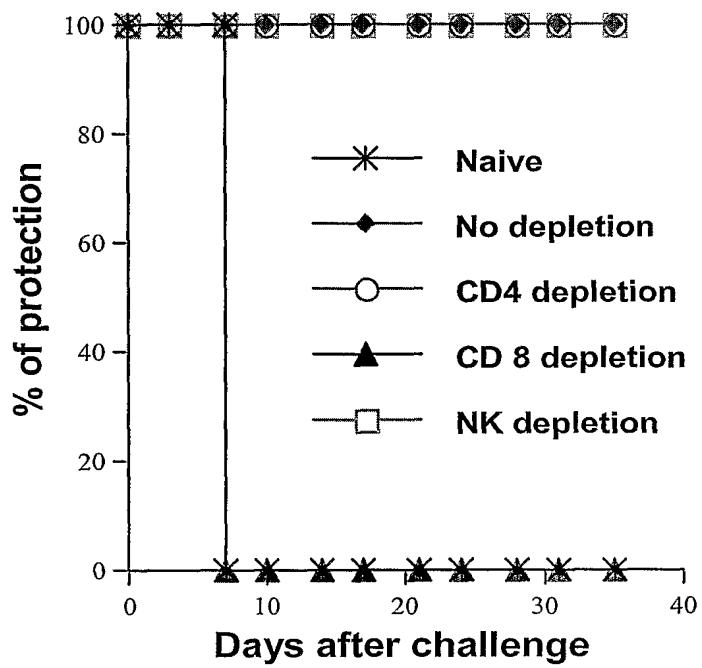
Fig. 12A**Fig. 12B**

Fig. 13A**Fig. 13B**

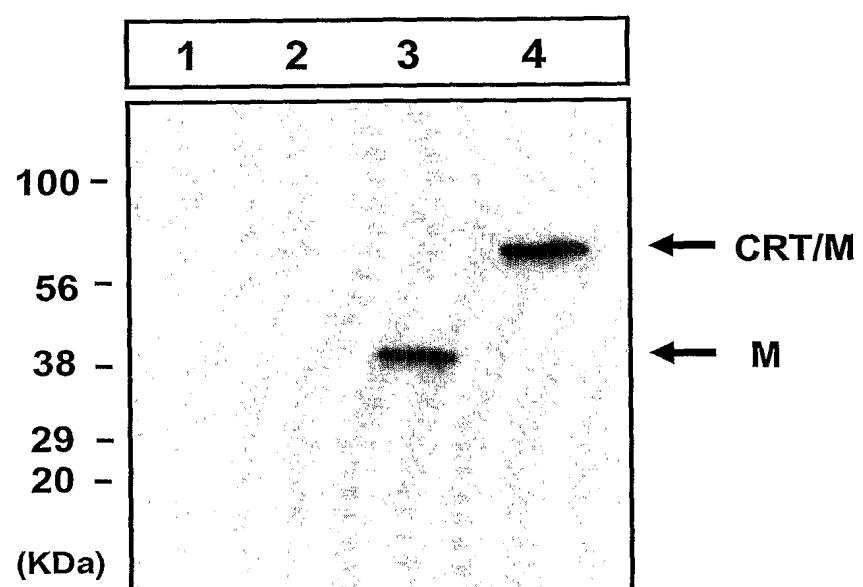
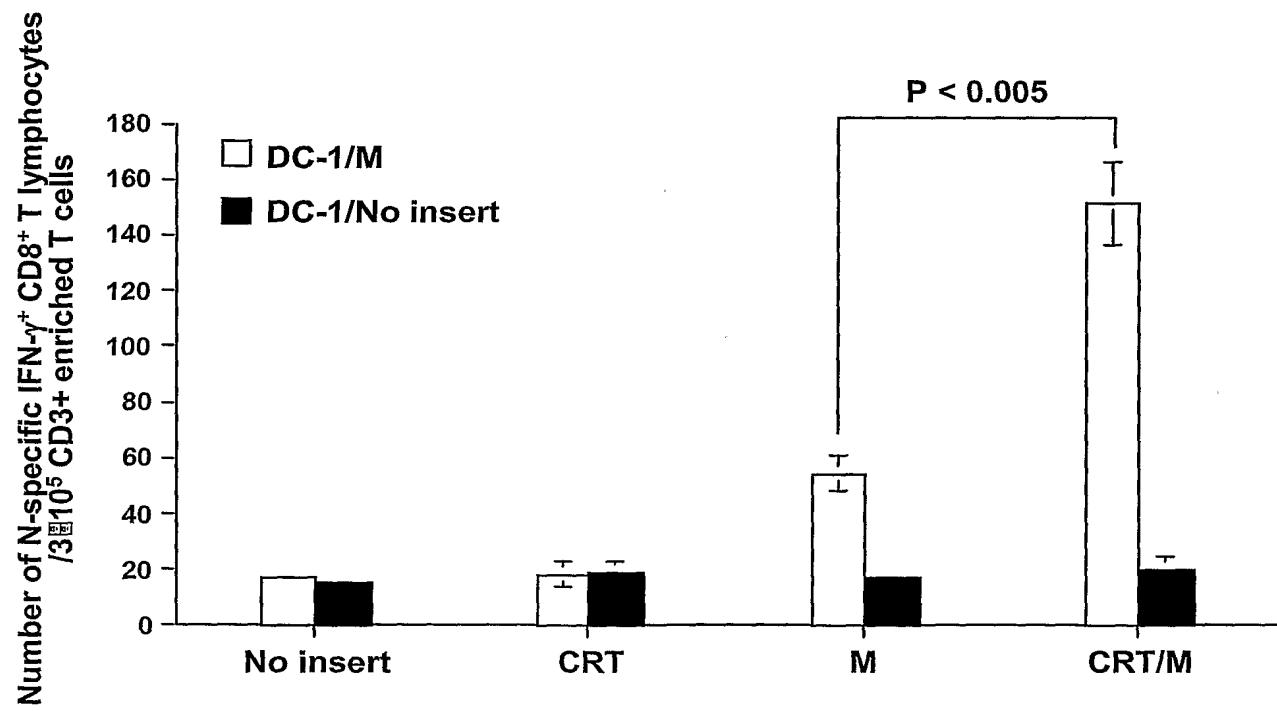
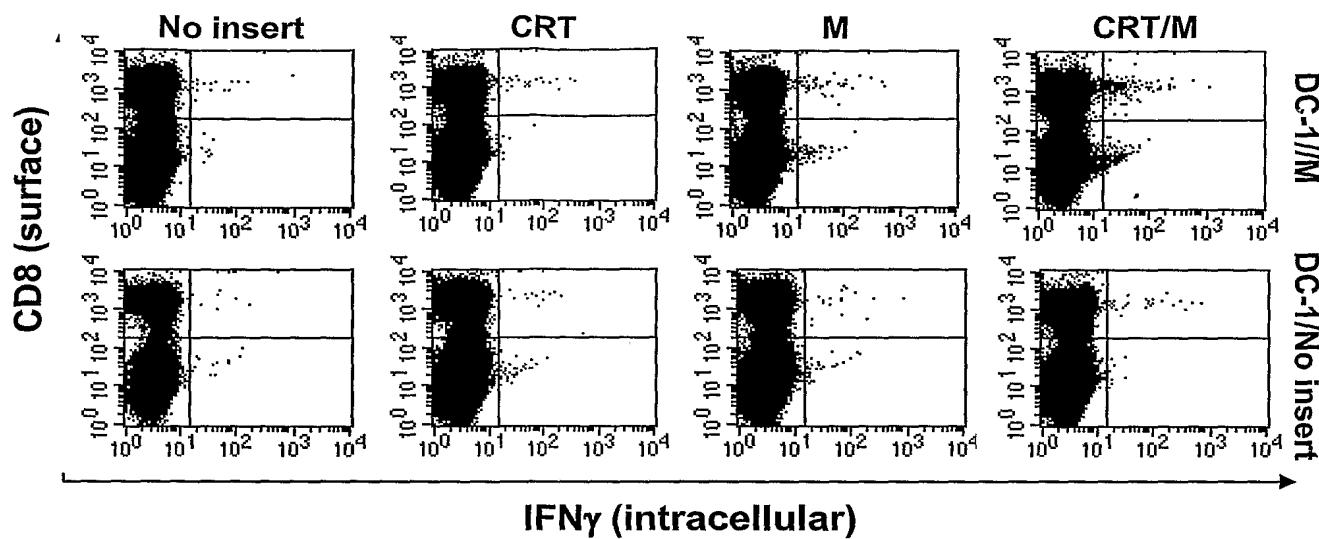
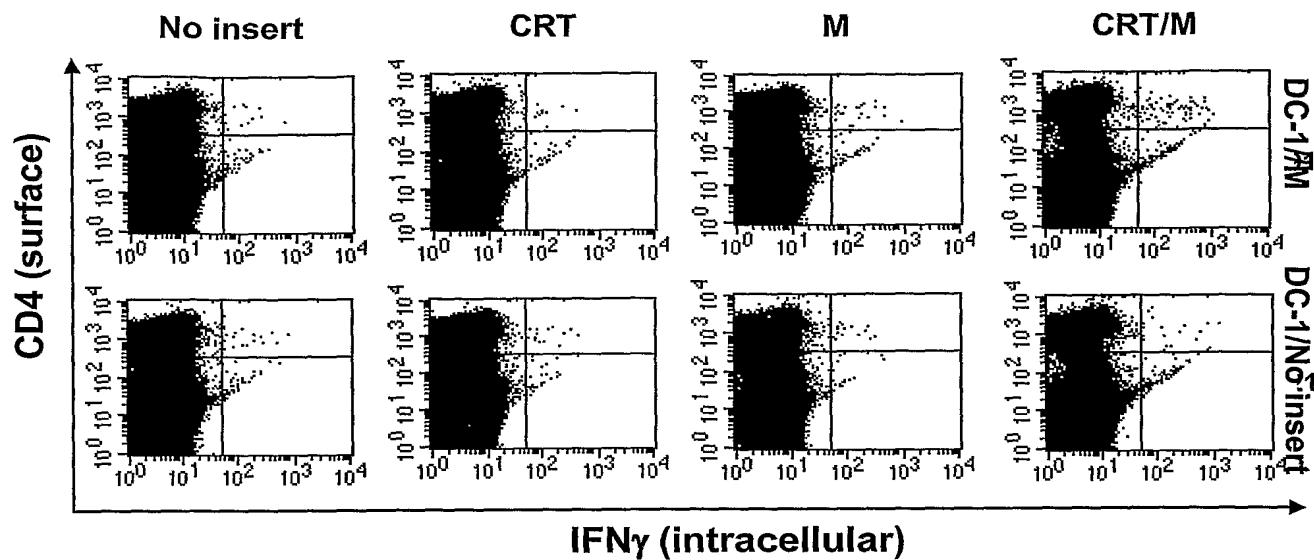
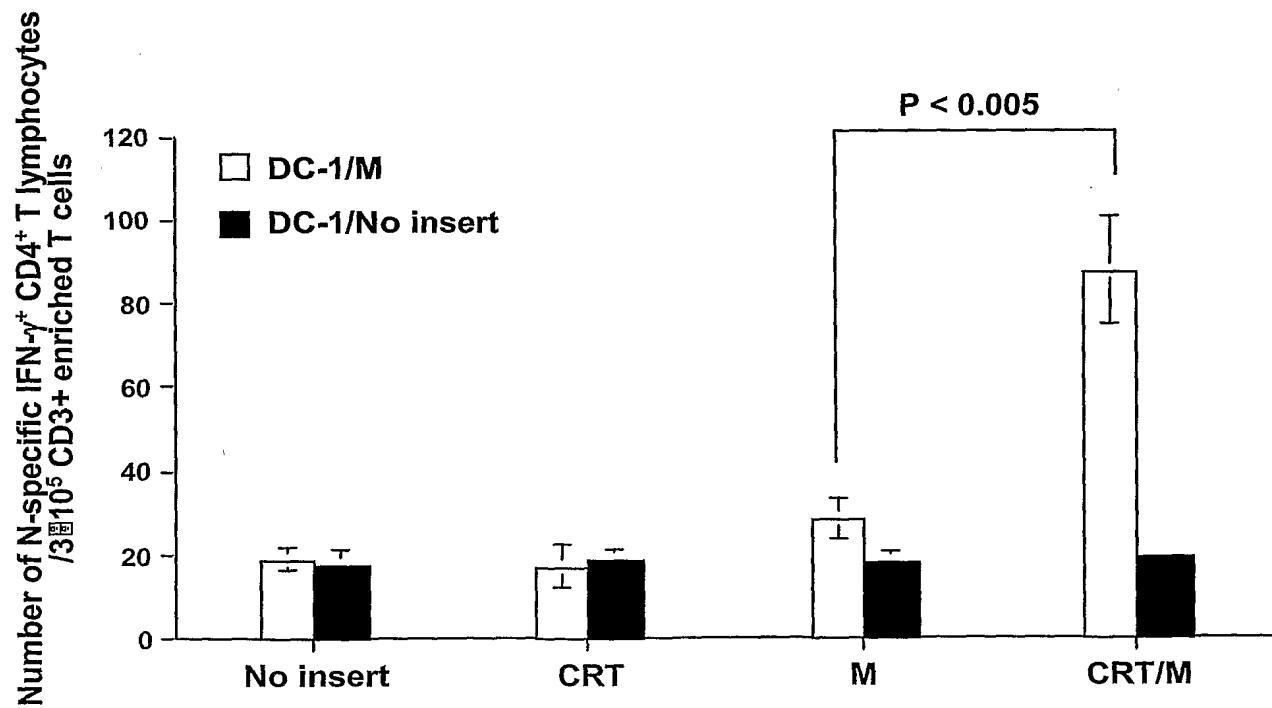


Fig. 14

Fig. 15A**Fig. 15B**

**Fig. 16A****Fig. 16B**

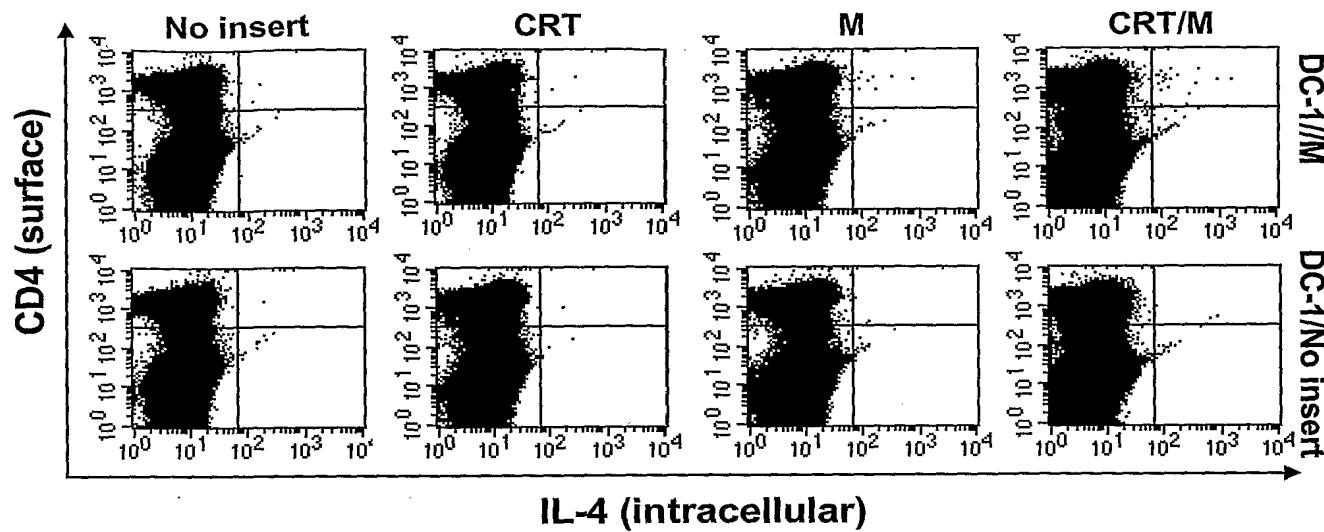


Fig. 17A

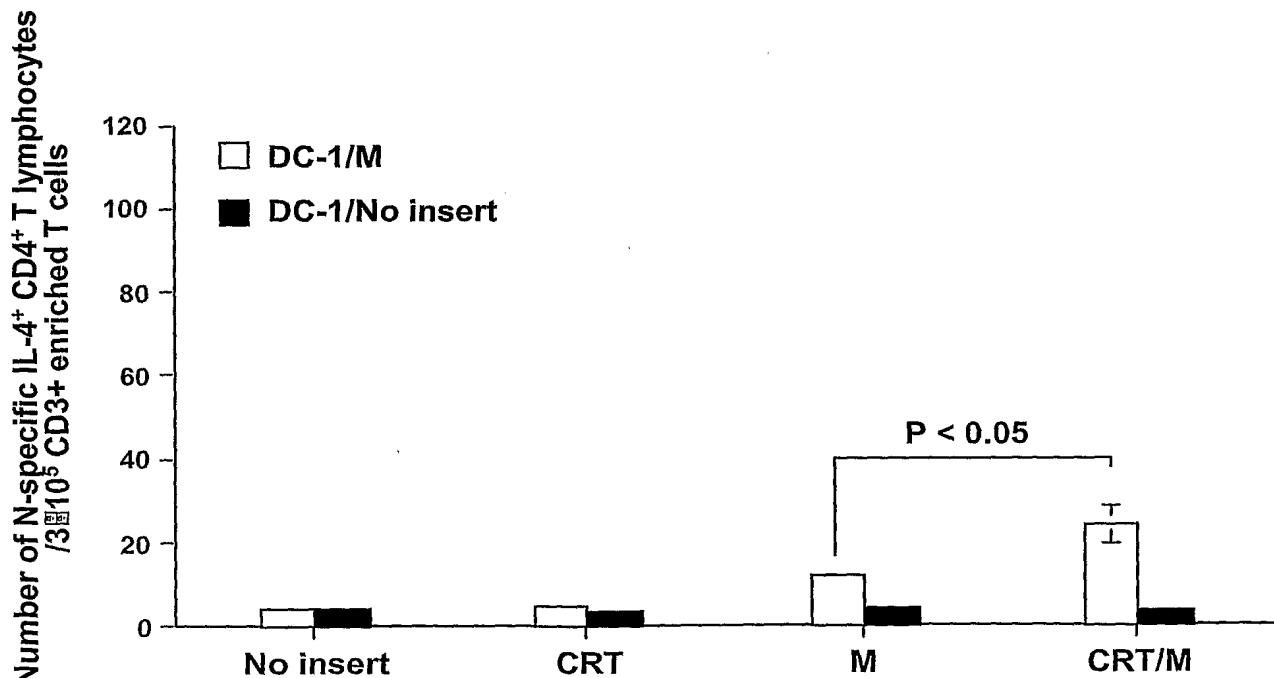
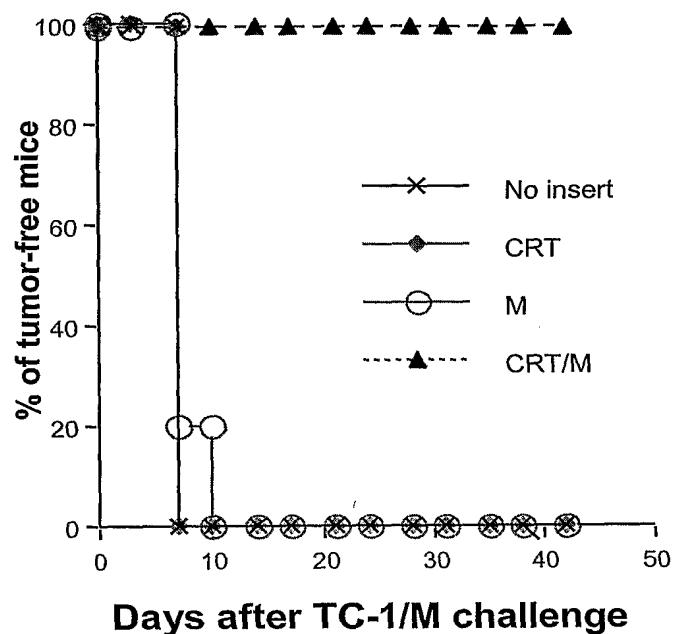
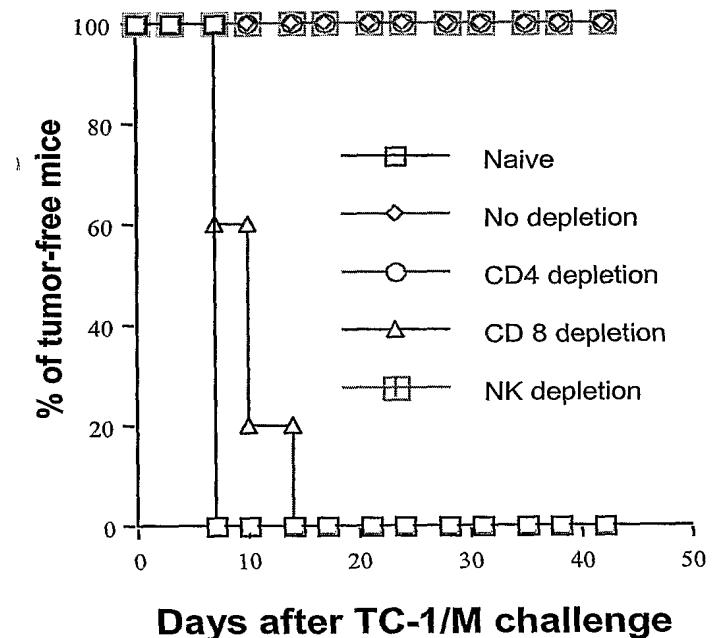


Fig. 17B

**Fig. 18A****Fig. 18B**

SARS Coronavirus (TW1)

1st

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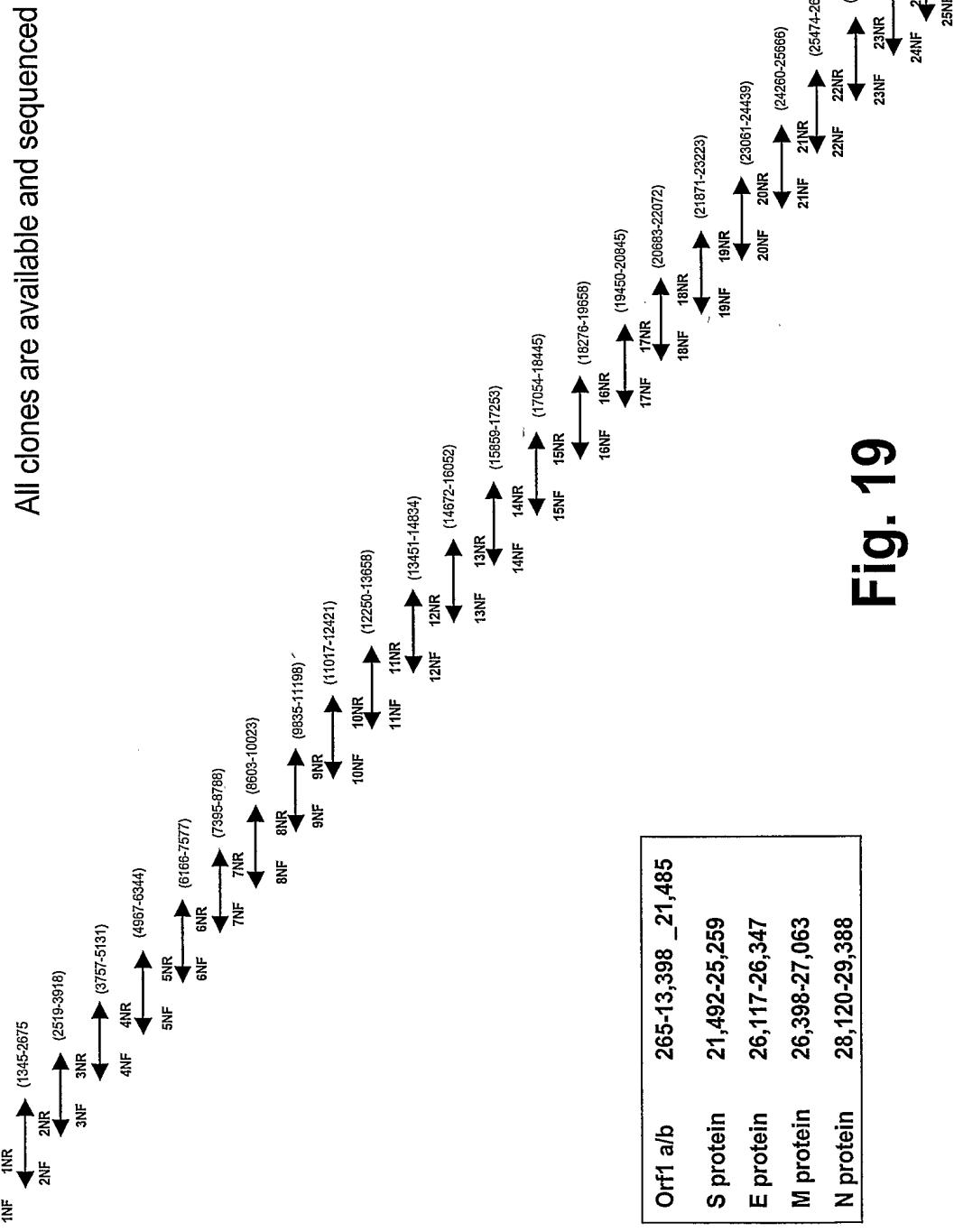


Fig. 19